

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

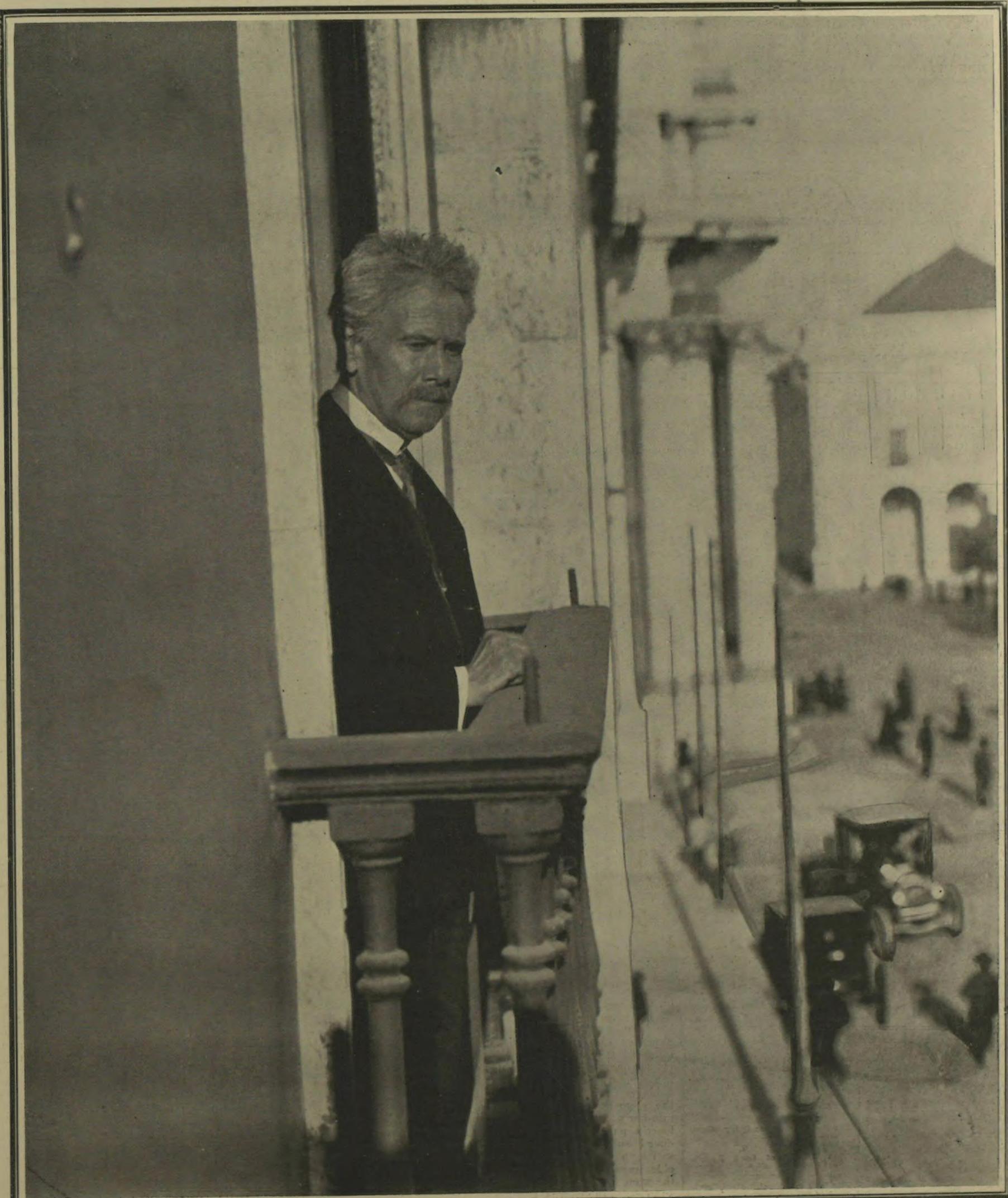
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With Four-Page Supplement: **SIXPENCE.**
The Portuguese Revolution.

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FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC: PROFESSOR THEOPHILE BRAGA. "THE VICTOR HUGO OF PORTUGAL."
AND CHIEF OF THOSE WHO DETHRONED KING MANOEL.

Senhor Theophile Braga, President of the Provisional Republican Government in Portugal, is the son of a Lisbon doctor, and was born in the Azores in 1843. From about 1870 he has been an avowed Republican, but his direct connection with politics has been but short. He was elected as a deputy for Lisbon early this year. Senhor Braga, poet, philosopher, and Professor of Portuguese Literature at the High Literary College in Lisbon, has been described as the Victor Hugo of Portugal. He has published over 130 volumes, but they have brought him nothing more than reputation: he is by no means a wealthy man.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

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CHANGING PORTUGAL: THE PROGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC.

(See Supplement.)

ON Monday morning it was announced that King Manoel would make no effort to return to Portugal. Since his arrival at Gibraltar, where he and his family have been the guests of Sir Archibald Hunter at Government House, various plans had been discussed and abandoned. It was suggested at first that King Manoel and his mother should go to the country seat of their near relative, the Comtesse de Paris; at Villa-marie, near Seville, but the Spanish Government feared that such a move would be dangerous both to the exile and to Spain, where the success of the Revolution across the frontier has made for widespread unrest. Finally England was chosen, and when the news was conveyed to King George, his Majesty gave orders for the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* to proceed at once to Gibraltar. King Manoel has written to President Braga to declare that only stress of circumstances has compelled him to leave Portugal, that his departure was in no sense an act of abdication, and that he has always done his duty and been faithful to his trust. Queen Maria Pia and Prince Affonso have gone to Italy. Although the work of closing the religious houses and expelling their inmates is still proceeding, the more violent hostility displayed by a section of the public is less noticeable, and it may be said that, at the time of writing, perfect tranquillity reigns in Portugal. Our Supplement carries on the story of the Revolution in pictures, and sets out some of the most striking incidents in the brief but epoch-making struggle that has removed another reigning house from Europe. It is understood that Senhor Braga and his colleagues regard themselves as a strictly Provisional Government, accountable to the popularly elected Assembly that will be convened at an early date. Universal suffrage is promised, and Senhor Braga sees no reason why women should not vote. So far no untoward incident has occurred to check the ardour of the Republicans. The new régime has been accepted throughout the Portuguese colonies, and although a section of the German Press has appealed to this country to take advantage of the occasion and divide the colonies with Germany, the suggestion is hardly likely to be taken seriously anywhere outside the newspaper-offices of origin. Great Britain seems quite unlikely to turn thief for the sake of the *beaux yeux* of German journalists. Down to the time of writing, only the Brazilian Republic has acknowledged the new régime in Portugal. There are many difficulties in the way, and it has been suggested that the Powers will only take action when it is quite clear that all Portugal has accepted the new rule. Naturally enough, there is little disposition on the part of Europe's ruling houses to acknowledge republics before they have been able clearly to show that they stand for the will of the people, and at the same time there is no wish, on this side of the Channel, to do ought to prejudice the future prospects of any régime that the Portuguese have chosen. Their right to choose the form of government they prefer is not disputed. The whole situation abounds in difficulties that are best left for solution to the trained minds of diplomats; it cannot be discussed at length without fullest knowledge of the precedents and conventions that regulate the conduct of foreign affairs.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE LEAVES FALL.

THE season of chill and cold is upon us, and the falling leaves constitute the first warnings that summer is a thing and season of the past. Not only do leaves fall, but our annual plants that have their little span are either dead or dying. Thus we see death represented in the plant as a whole, or only locally, when a lasting tree casts its leaves and prepares to settle down to its winter rest. Of course, there are the hardy shrubs that have come through the slow-grinding mill of evolution with success—such as do not cast their leaves: plants like the hollies, for example, which, with tough leaves, contrive to defy winter storms; or the firs and pines, which, reducing their leaf-surfaces to a minimum, similarly resist the chill and cold. But the majority of plants shed their leaves, and thus prepare for a season of physiological rest. The processes of life in which leaves play a prominent part must be slowed down in winter. Nutrition is then at a low ebb, for woody structures need but little attention, and can bear starvation with equanimity. It is your delicate flowers built up of more vital and less enduring tissues that succumb to the season. Their only chance of preservation is found when man, taking them under his care, provides them with warmth and sustenance.

The fall of the leaf is not a chance affair. On the contrary, it is a process marked by a regular order of events which begin with the death of cell-structures between the leaf-stalk and the branch. This is the commencement of the severance: it is "the little rift within the lute" which is soon to still all the harmony of vitality. Then comes the formation of a layer of corky substance. Remember, a falling leaf means a wound unless there is provided means of sealing up the tissues at the seat of the rupture. The corky layer is the styptic, so to speak, which seals up the hurt of the branch. Only when it is fully formed, and a complete barrier is thus placed betwixt leaf-stalk and branch, the leaf dies, its attachment loosens, and it falls from the parent stem that bore and owned it. It is curious to note how habit, acquired as a result of fighting against nature as all living things do, has varied exceedingly the period during which the leaves of different plants endure. Early in the autumn some trees begin to shed their leaves, while the leaves of others persist well on into the cold season. Then very striking are the changes in leaf-colour which mark different species of plants. Autumn tints, mostly of russet hue, are due to chemical changes which occur in the chlorophyll or green colouring matter of leaves; an important substance this, without which it would be impossible for the plant to fix the carbon of the carbonic acid gas which leaves drink in from the air. This carbon is retained as food, and the other element, oxygen, is set free into the atmosphere—an action, however, only possible in the presence of light.

Even in the ordinary life of the plant, colour-changes may be noted. The grape-vine has leaves which at first are of green colour, while in the autumn they may develop a red hue. The copper-beech has the ruddy hue of its leaves most strongly marked in the spring-time; later on they develop a green tint. Death of the leaf—that is, local death—suggests naturally the subject of plant-longevity—that is, the endurance of the individual entity. What shall we say of the extent of life in the giant Sequoia, whose crest rises two hundred feet above the soil, and whose trunk may measure thirty feet in diameter? Thousands of years must be needed to build up this huge fabric of wood, and seasons, cold or mild, must matter little or nothing to the great tree. We know that some trees are of a growth so slow, that flowering, which is the crowning-point of a plant's career, be it short or long, does not occur under thirty or forty years. The silver fir is a case in point. The oak and the beech only produce flowers when they have attained a mature age. The beech's age can be reckoned up to 150 years at least, and that of the oak up to 200 years, while the sweet-chestnut in the South of Europe, we are told, may go on increasing for well-nigh four hundred years. Thus it is that we set off the permanence of the individual against the death of its parts. Leaf-shedding seems nothing when we reflect on the enduring vitality of the parent stem.

Botany is full of records of such endurance. One reads of a famous lime-tree at Neustadt in Germany, whose reputation goes back to 1408 at least, because even then it was made the subject of poetic odes. The silver firs of Thuringia have shown six hundred rings of annual growth in their trunks. There is or was a famous oak at Breslau, over thirteen metres in girth, and having a height of twenty-six metres—a metre is slightly over thirty-nine inches—its age being estimated at 700 years. Then there was the famous dragon's-blood tree at Orotava, which in 1402 was vigorous enough, even if it was hollow; it was blown down in 1868. What are we to think of the age of the bread-fruit trees, to which tradition assigns an age of from five to six thousand years? There is an old rose stock in the crypt of Hildesheim Cathedral, planted, as the legend goes, by Louis the Pious; it still flourishes, as far as I know. Truly, there is something to be said for a vegetative existence after all, if longevity alone is esteemed; but the quicker tides of existence in the animal world, if they imply early extinction, are fraught with that fuller life we demand and enjoy.

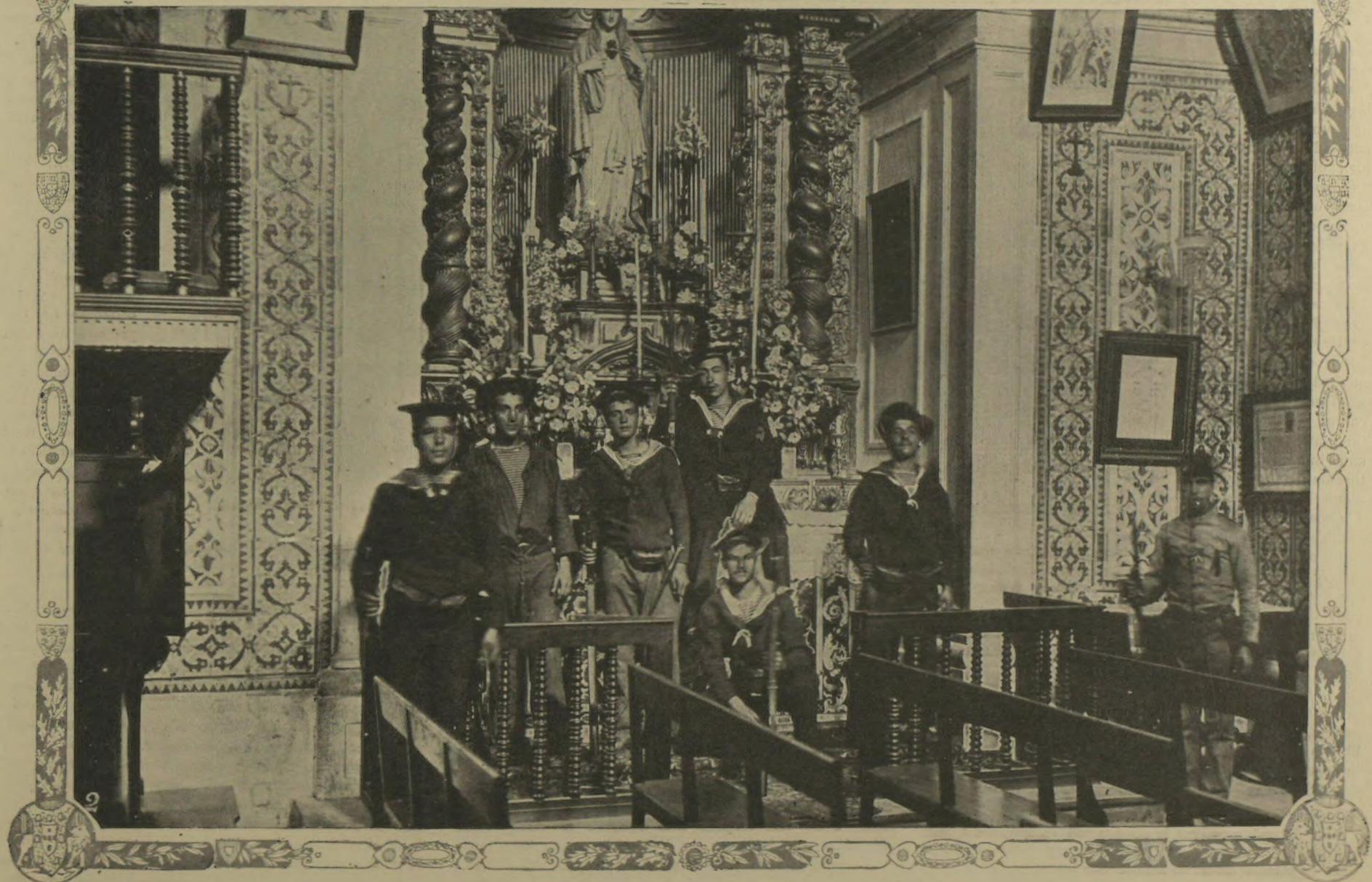
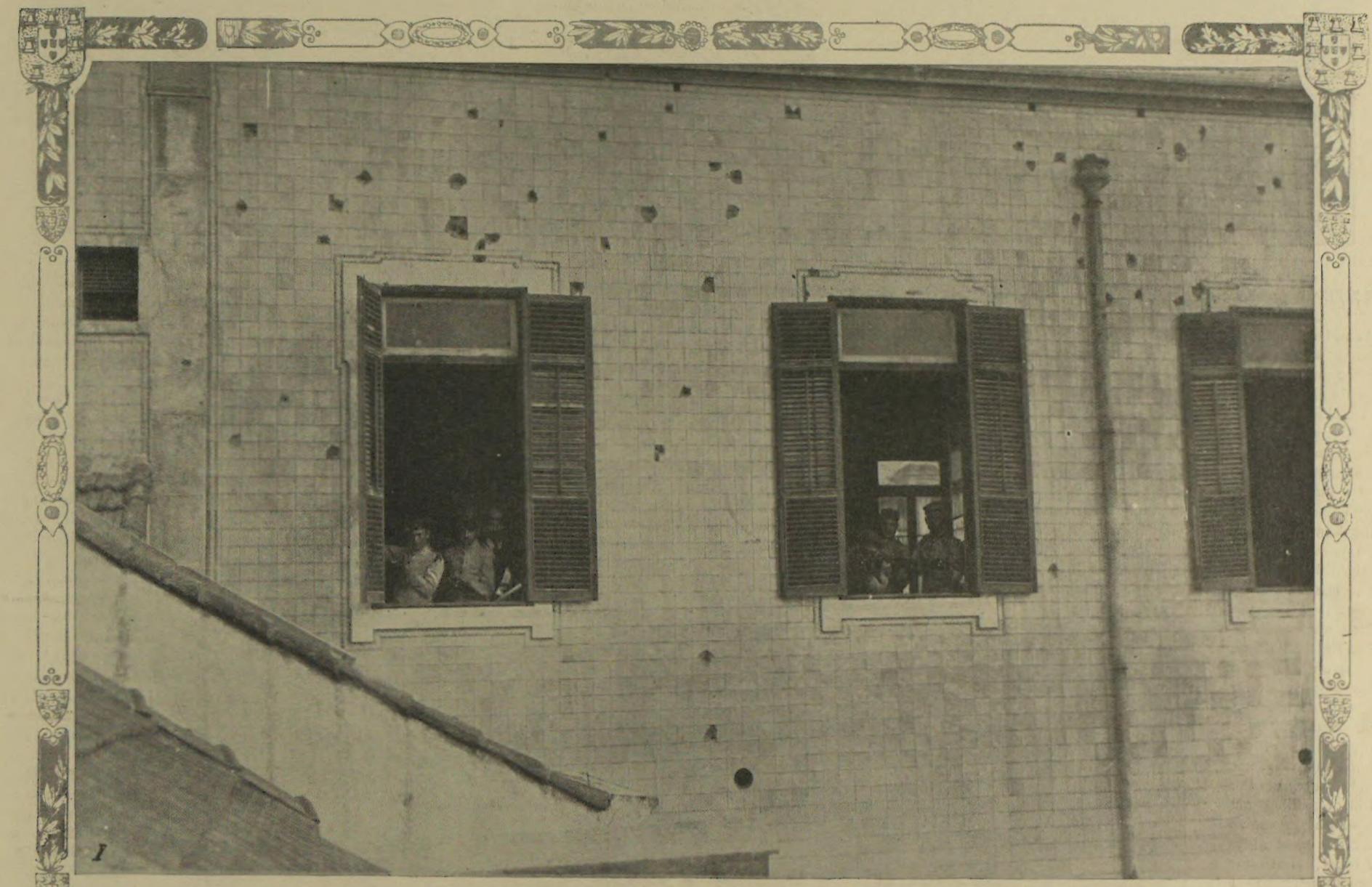
ANDREW WILSON.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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REVOLUTION WITHIN REVOLUTION: REPUBLICANS AGAINST THE CHURCH.

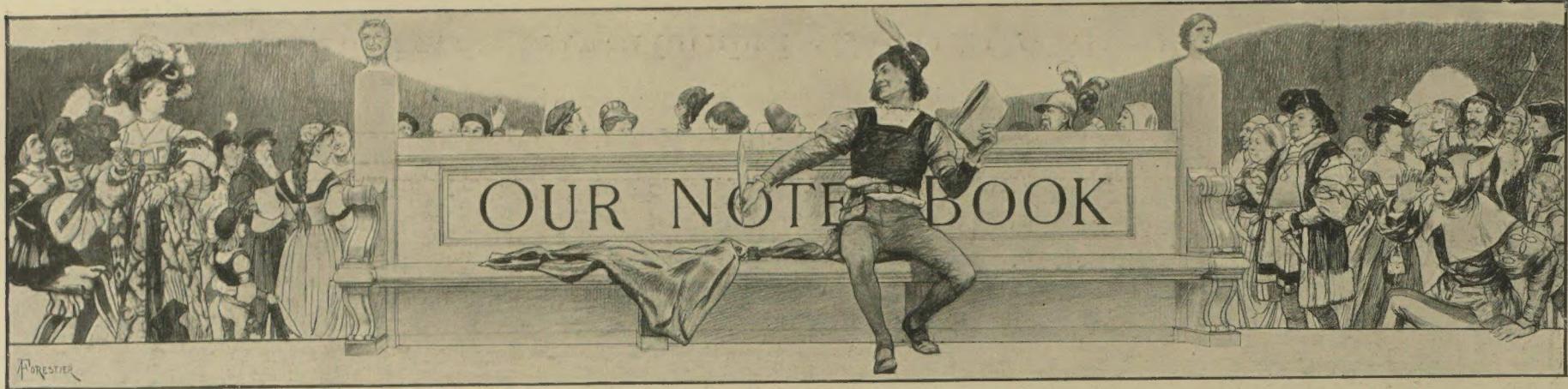
PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. AFTER THE REPUBLICAN BOMBARDMENT OF A JESUIT STRONGHOLD, FROM WHICH, IT IS SAID, PRIESTS FIRED ON THE REVOLUTIONARIES: A SHOT-BATTERED WALL OF THE MONASTERY OF QUELHAS, SHOWING SOLDIERS AT THE WINDOW PREPARED TO STOP ATTACK OR LOOTERS.

2. THE REPUBLIC AGAINST THE CHURCH: REVOLUTIONARY SAILORS AT THE ALTAR OF THE CHAPEL IN THE MONASTERY OF QUELHAS.

Senhor Afonso Costa has said that the policy of the Provisional Republican Government of Portugal includes the expulsion of the monks and nuns. It is very evident, indeed, that at least some of the revolutionaries were inspired by anti-clerical motives. On Friday night of last week, a Jesuit stronghold, the monastery of Quelhas, which is on the edge of the Estrela suburb of Lisbon, was bombarded by Republicans. It has been said that the Jesuits fired against the revolutionaries; but it seems more likely that loyal troops entered the monastery by an underground tunnel, and that it was those who fired. The soldiers seem to have done what they could to protect lives and property.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WHAT precisely do people mean when they talk about "respecting other people's opinions"? I do not mean that they mean nothing; I really want to know what they mean. I understand respecting the other people; I understand what it means when it says in the Bible, "Honour all men." For men have certain capacities or functions which are noble in themselves, and cannot be wholly abdicated. Just as there is some importance attaching to Nero merely as an Emperor, so there is some importance attaching to Nero merely as a man. So I can imagine a Christian man, alone with one of our eminent financiers, perceiving traces of the human form in the financier and respecting that form, even in a moment of excitement. Or, again, we might hit a millionaire, or even kill him; but we must not chain him up in a kennel. It would insult mankind. I might vote for an eminent banker's execution, or even assist in his assassination; but I would not put him between the shafts of my hansom-cab, not only because the toil of pulling me would be excessive for the most agile banker, but far more because I should then be insulting him as a man and not as a tyrant or a usurer. I should be insulting myself as well as him. Thus I can understand any idea of toleration affecting the persons of men; I can more or less vaguely comprehend the statement that we should not burn anybody, not even a Theosophist, or that we should not disfranchise anybody, not even a Thug. But I cannot see how thoughts, as such, can have any of this human sanctity about them, or why I should respect an idea which I think a nasty idea merely because it has got into somebody's head. I think myself quite sufficiently humane if I resist the temptation to break his head open to find it.

In turning over an old pile of miscellaneous newspapers, I came upon two paragraphs which I should like to lay before those who hold this language. The first paragraph is itself an excellent summary of the language; the second may be called a corollary or case for application. The first paragraph ran thus—

The Liberal movement in religion will specially insist that all religions are to be respected, that any form of honest belief or unbelief should be treated with reverence.

That sums up the conventional attitude quite neatly. The second paragraph was this—

A sad event has just been reported from the Solomon Islands, two Presbyterian ministers having been attacked, killed, and eaten. There has, it seems, been a revival of old religious customs throughout the Solomon group.

The incident is tragic, and my own controversial purpose is quite serious; but it is practically impossible not to smile faintly at this startling but quite

exact use of the word "religion." There is certainly a horrible humour in the idea of the Solomon Islanders growing frivolous and sceptical and neglecting the quiet cannibalism of the dear old home. But just as they were thoughtlessly eating beef and mutton like heathens, a religious revival swept the islands. A sort of Oxford Movement, a wave of deeper Churchmanship (as they say at the Church Congress) passed through that community, and they went back to all the pious domesticities of their fathers. Doubtless the godly old folks received their repentant children; I will not say that they killed the fatted calf for them; but it cannot be doubted that the upholders of the old system were perfectly serious and convinced in thinking the revival a good one. It cannot be doubted that they respected their cannibal religion. But do we

the special mark of bad poets, of bad philosophers, and even of bad men. It is precisely when a man takes his casual human vice with this low seriousness that it masters him and drives him mad. He becomes at once pompous and furtive, and commonly ends in the evil pride of some perversion.

The true doctrine surely is this—that we respect the creeds held by others because there is some good in them, not because they are creeds and are held. In other words, an honest man must always respect other religions, because they contain parts of his religion—that is, of his largest vision of truth. I will respect Confucians for reverencing the aged, because my religion also includes reverence for the aged. I will respect Buddhists for being kind to animals, because my morality also involves being kind to animals. I will respect Mohammedans for admitting a general human justice, for I admit it also. But I will not admire Chinese tortures because they are performed with ardour; nor enjoy Hindoo pessimism because it is sincere, and therefore hopeless, pessimism; nor respect the Turk for despising women merely because he despises them very heartily. Thus we perpetually come back to that sharp and shining point which the modern world is perpetually trying to avoid. We must have a creed, even in order to be comprehensive. We must have a religion, even in order to respect other religions. Even if our whole desire is to admire the good in other worships, we must still worship something—or we shall not know what to admire.



The Commander of the "São Paulo," Manoel II., Marshal Hermes de Fonseca.

[Photo. Benoist.

THE LAST PHOTOGRAPH OF MANOEL II. AS MONARCH: THE EXILED KING ON THE BRAZILIAN BATTLE-SHIP "SÃO PAOLO."

At the time of the outbreak of the revolution, the new Brazilian battle-ship "São Paulo" was in the Tagus, where she had come to bring Marshal de Fonseca, the President-elect of Brazil, to Lisbon. Manoel II. was aboard the vessel on October 3—that is to say, on the day before the revolution began—and it was said at one time that he had taken refuge aboard her. So much was this rumour believed that Republicans sought to search the vessel for him. The revolutionaries were not allowed on board, as Marshal de Fonseca had decided that the vessel was neutral ground. Lieutenant-Colonel Waddington was one of the first Royalists to join King Manoel at Mafra. The Marquis de Fayal went to Mafra with King Manoel, and subsequently accompanied him to Gibraltar.

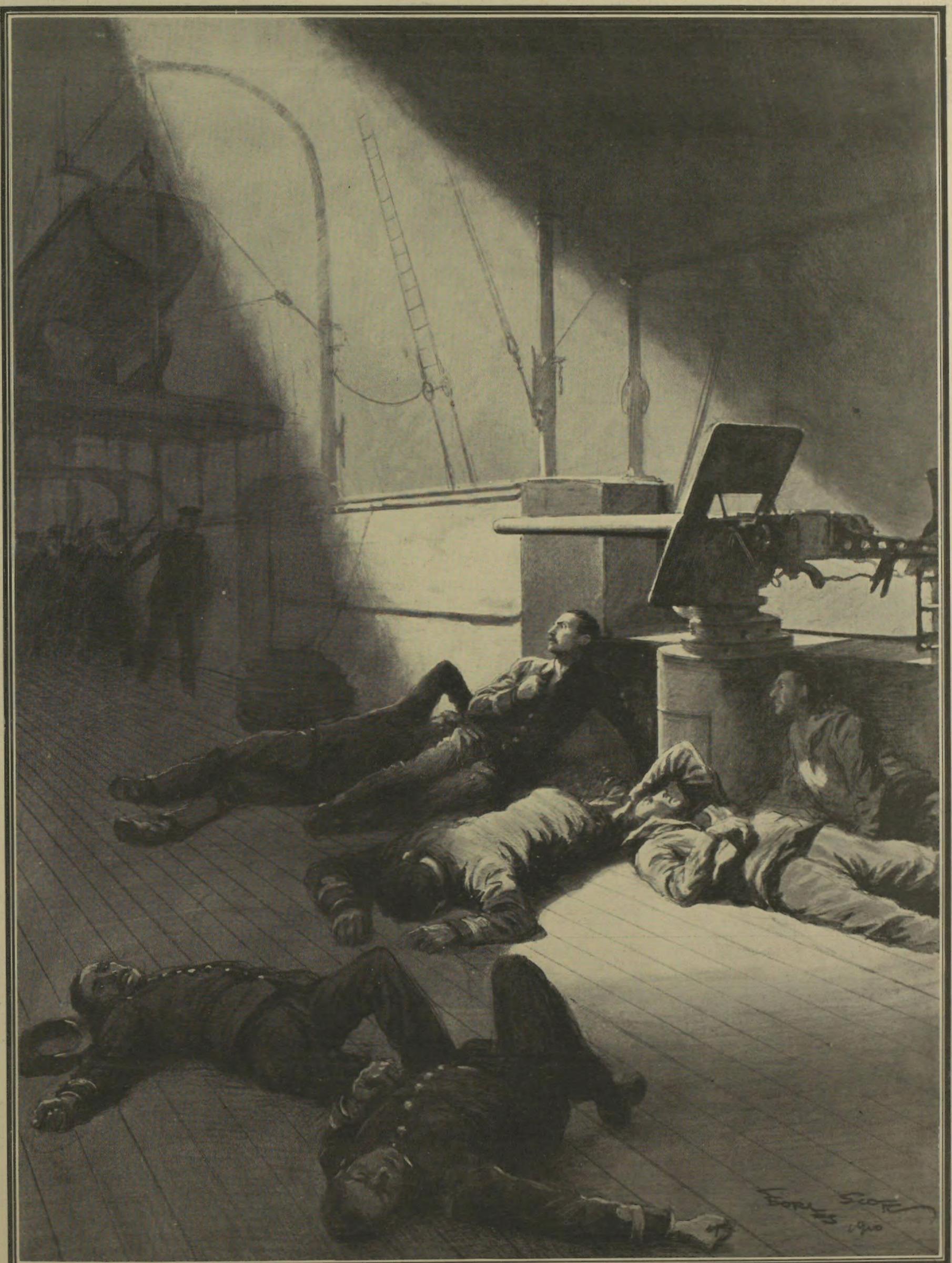
respect it? Or if we say we do respect it, what, precisely, do we mean by respect?

The answer now generally given is precisely the one I would contradict. We do not (at least, I do not) respect any sect, church, or group because of its sincerity. Sincerity merely means actuality. It only means that a man's opinion undoubtedly is his opinion. But if a man's opinion is that he ought to burn dogs alive, I do not respect him because he really feels like that; on the contrary, I should respect him more if I could believe that it was an elegant affectation. If a man holds that swindling everybody successfully is a mark of the Superman, I do not respect him any more because he holds it firmly; I should much prefer that he should hold it lightly. I do not think the more of a devil-worshipper because he truly loves devilry; nor the more of the torturing Nero because (like all second-rate artists) he takes his art seriously. Matthew Arnold used to talk a great deal about the "high seriousness" of the good poets. He ought to have taken more notice of the low seriousness which is

especially waking dreams, there run and caper and collide only four characters, who seem to sum up the four ultimate types of our existence. These four figures are: St. George and the Dragon, and the Princess offered to the Dragon, and the Princess's father, who was (if I remember right) the King of Egypt. You have everything in those figures: active virtue destroying evil; passive virtue enduring evil; ignorance or convention permitting evil; and Evil. In these four figures also can be found the real and sane limits of toleration. I admire St. George for being sincere in his wish to save the Princess's life, because it is an entirely good and healthy wish. I am ready to admire the Princess's wish to be eaten by the Dragon as part of her religious duties; for the Princess is generous, if a little perverse. I am even ready to admire the sincerity of the silly old potentate of Egypt who gave up his daughter to a dragon because it had always been done in his set. But there is a limit, the ultimate limit of the universe, and I refuse to admire the dragon because he regarded the Princess with a sincere enthusiasm, and honestly believed that she would do him good.

TRUE UNTO DEATH: THE ROYALISTS' LAST STAND ON THE "DOM CARLOS."

REPRODUCED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH "L'ILLUSTRATION" BY COURTESY OF THAT PAPER.

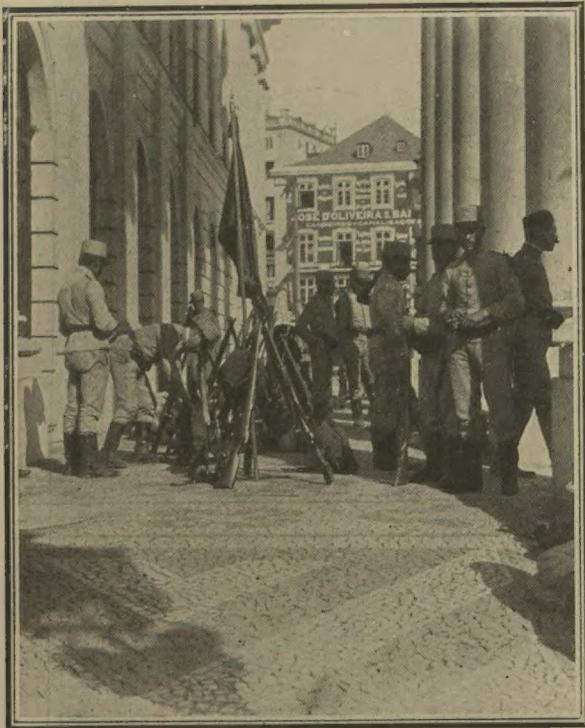


DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: THE END OF THE LOYAL OFFICERS AND MEN WHO FOUGHT THE REVOLUTIONARY CREW OF THE "DOM CARLOS I."

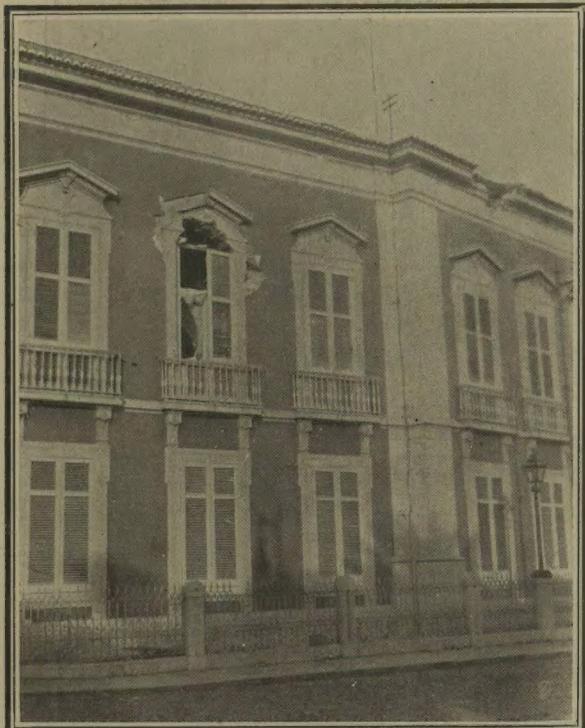
By courtesy of "L'Illustration," of Paris, we are able to publish, simultaneously with that paper, this drawing (made for them by M. Georges Scott) of the remarkable scene on the Portuguese war-vessel, "Dom Carlos I," when a little group of loyal officers and men fought the revolutionary members of the crew. The loyalists, their position revealed by one of the vessel's searchlights, lived but for a short time. Gun-fire and rifle-fire swept through them, and every man fell

LISBON IN REVOLUTION: THE BATTERED ROYAL PALACE; AND THE AVENIDA FIGHT.

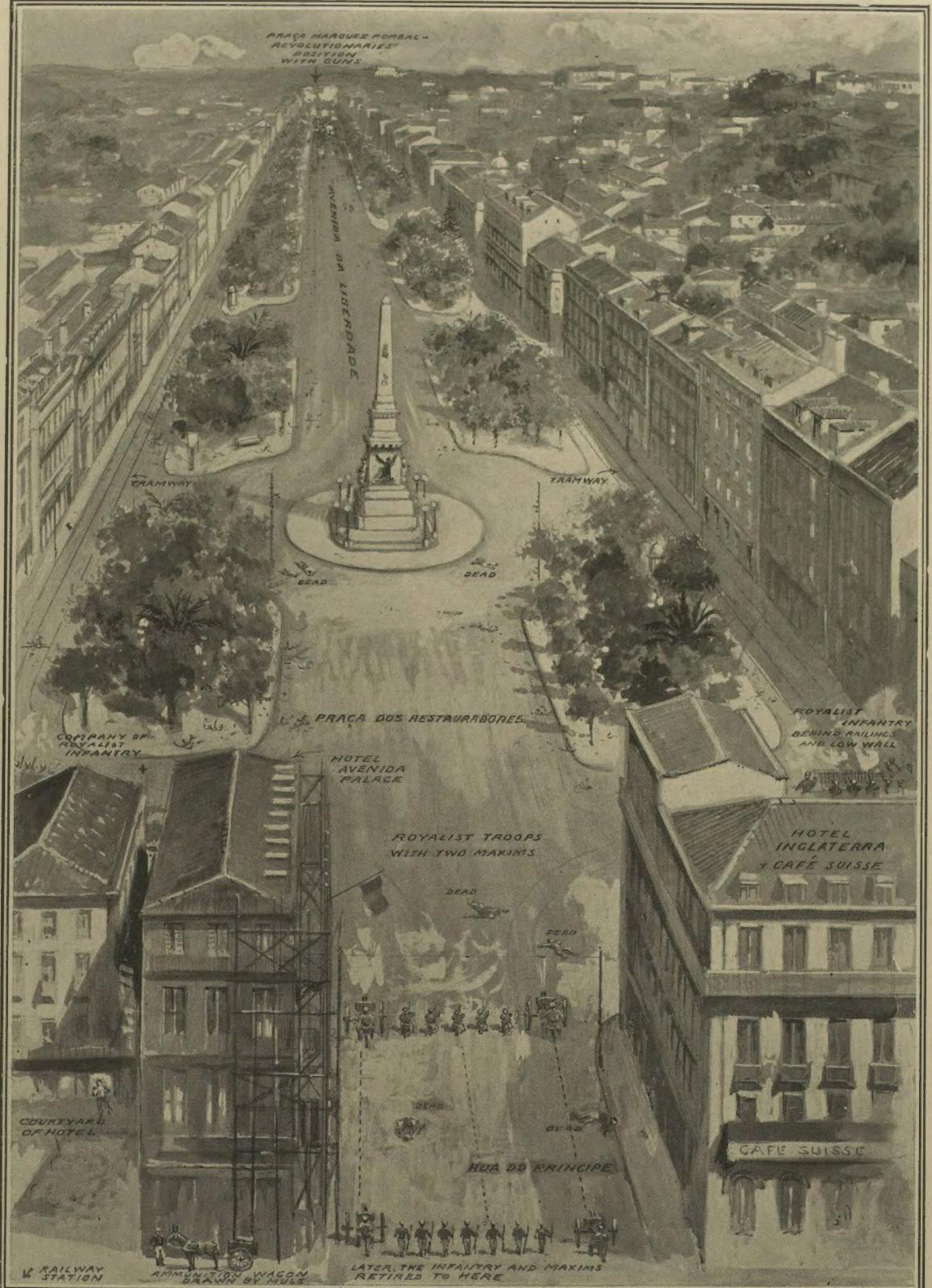
PHOTOGRAPHS AND A PLAN.



GUARDING THE DAMAGED HOME OF THE DETHRONED KING: REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS STATIONED BEFORE THE NECESSIDADES PALACE.



AFTER PORTUGUESE WAR-VESSELS HAD TURNED THEIR GUNS ON THEIR ROYAL CHIEF'S HOME: DAMAGE DONE BY SHELL-FIRE TO THE NECESSIDADES PALACE.

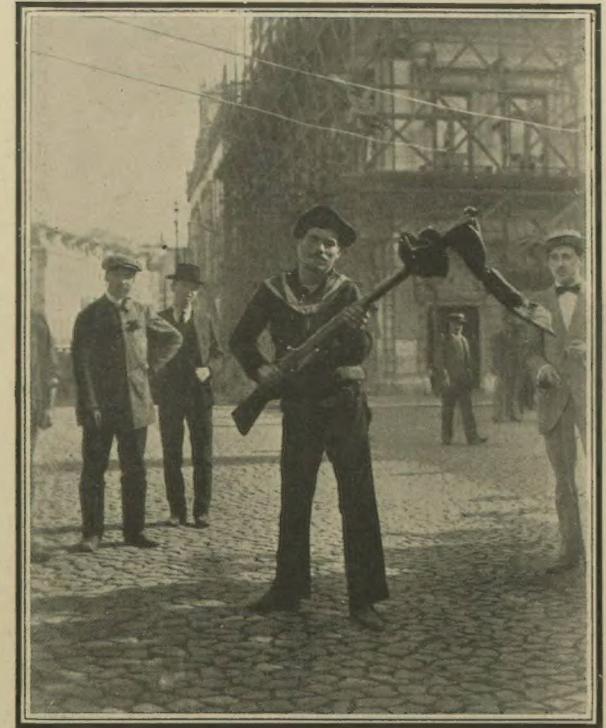


THE FIGHTING BETWEEN ROYALISTS AND REPUBLICANS IN THE AVENIDA DA LIBERDADE, LISBON'S MOST FAMOUS THOROUGHFARE: A PLAN TO SHOW THE POSITIONS OF THE FORCES.

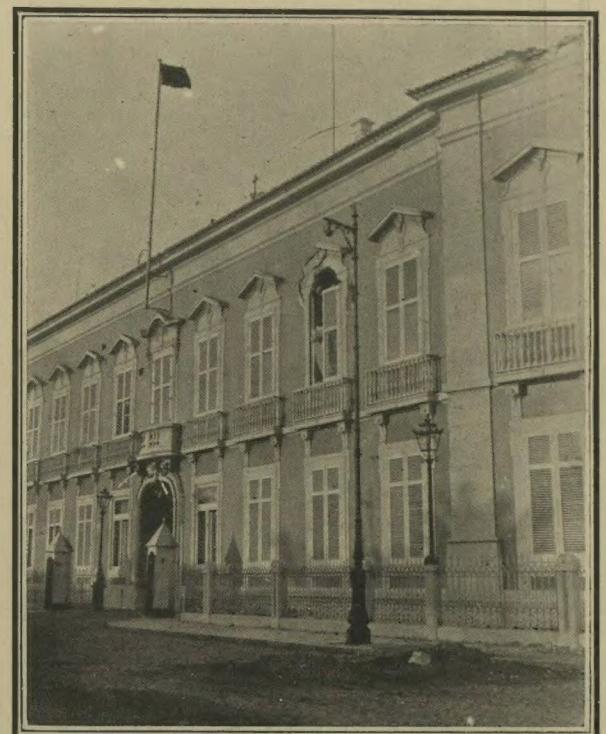
PLAN FROM A SKETCH BY JEFFREY SILANT, ONE OF OUR ARTISTS IN LISBON; PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.

The Avenida da Liberdade, where a great deal of the fighting associated with the revolution took place, runs from the Central Railway Station of Lisbon, by the side of the Praça dos Restauradores, to the Praça Marquez Pombal. It is a stately avenue nearly one hundred yards wide and about twelve times as long, and, being well cared for and planted, is an oasis in the dry and dusty city. All the rank and fashion resort to the Avenida as they go to the Paseo del Prado or the Paseo de la Castellana

in Madrid, or the Paseo de las Delicias in Seville.—Mr. Silant, who visited the battered Necessidades Palace on our behalf, writes: "Above it floated a Republican flag, and all doors were closed and closely guarded. Looking from the outside, it did not appear badly damaged, although forty-eight shells had struck it. The heavy gun-fire lasted about an hour, but shooting continued all the rest of the day and night. Shells entering by the windows wrought great damage."



MILITANT ANTI-CLERICALISM IN LISBON: A REPUBLICAN SAILOR WITH HIS BAYONET THROUGH THE BIRETTA OF A FUGITIVE PRIEST.



THE ROYAL FLAG REPLACED BY THE GREEN AND RED SIGN OF THE REVOLUTIONARIES: THE REPUBLICANS' FLAG FLYING OVER THE NECESSIDADES PALACE.

NUNS WHO MUST BE EXILES OR DOFF THE VEIL: IN ANTI-CLERICAL LISBON.

DRAWN BY FREDERIC DE HAENEN FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.



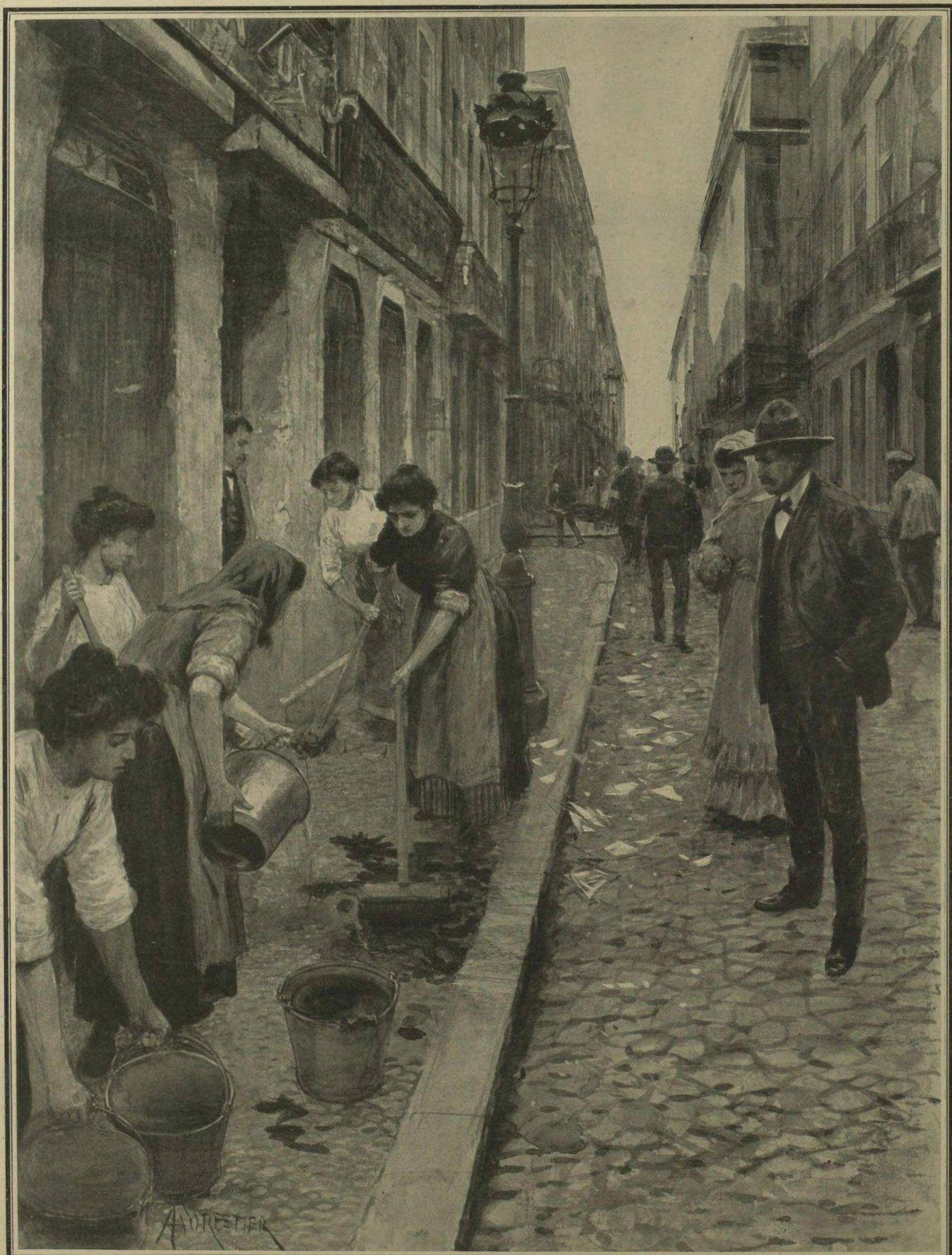
UNDER ARMED REPUBLICAN ESCORT: NUNS MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS OF LISBON DURING THE REVOLUTION.

The decree has gone forth in Lisbon that all members of religious communities must leave Portugal immediately. Monasteries and convents have been occupied, and the exodus of the monks and nuns has commenced. Many, disguised as peasants, have already fled the country. The majority of the nuns, although they are Portuguese, have determined to quit Portugal for ever and to join

religious communities abroad. Those who stay in their own country must doff the veil. From this general order, the Irish Fathers of Corpo Santo and the British nuns of Bon Successo are excepted. The Spanish authorities have declared that they cannot tolerate the establishment of more religious houses, and that they cannot give any facilities or privileges to the exiles from Portugal.

CLEANING UP AFTER THE CONFLICT: AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MR. W. W. PENN GASKELL.



REMOVING SIGNS OF THE REIGN OF REVOLUTION: WOMEN WASHING THE PAVEMENTS AFTER THE FIGHTING.

One of the signs that the revolution in Lisbon was not as bloodless as many have stated was the sight of women washing blood-stains from the streets. Mr. Penn Gaskell, who reached England by the "Asturias," witnessed the scene here illustrated, and was good enough to give Mr. Forestier details.

“POWDER - PLAY” IN LISBON’S STREETS: THE NEW REPUBLIC’S BIRTH.

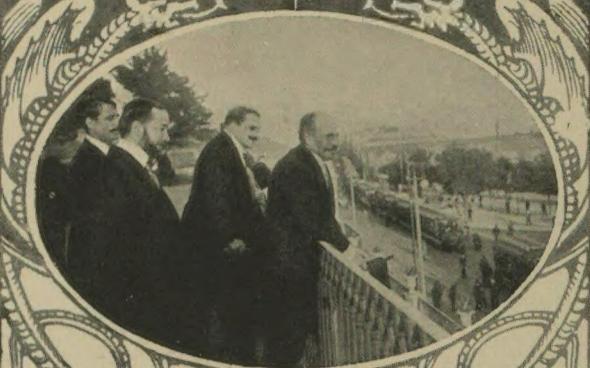
DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKHOEK FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MR. C. T. KAYE.



SALUTING THE FALL OF A KINGDOM: PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS SHOWING THEIR JOY
AT THE END OF THE MONARCHY.

One of the more curious features of the revolution in Portugal was that, immediately the people of Lisbon as a whole had come to the conclusion that Republicanism was triumphant and could not be overthrown, the green and red flag of the new Republic came into evidence on all sides, flying from buildings and being waved by the crowd. Further, the people in the streets lost no time in fraternising with the victorious soldiers, many of whom were showing their joy at their success by firing into the air as wildly as Arabs at a powder-play.

KING MANOEL DETHRONED: THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION IN LISBON.



OF THOSE WHO TREASURE THE MEMORY OF THE OVERTHROW OF DOM PEDRO II. IN BRAZIL: REPUBLICANS GATHERED TOGETHER IN LISBON TO GREET THE BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT-ELECT IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE OUTBREAK IN PORTUGAL.

ALTHOUGH the best friends of the House of Braganza, in Portugal and out of it, had long known that the dynasty was threatened, few outside Lisbon and the confidence of the Republican Committee were prepared for the sudden march of events. It has been said that the Republicans were not quite ready to rise, but even then the startled Monarchists were unable to defend themselves, when the murder of a prominent Republican, Dr. Miguel Bombarda, by a Royalist officer, who was probably insane, acted like a light in a powder-magazine. In the small hours of Tuesday, Oct. 4, shortly after Dr. Bombarda's death, the Lisbon garrison revolted. The Municipal Guards opposed them, covering a wide expanse of ground between the Avenida da Liberdade—colloquially known in Lisbon as the Avenida, and full of the booths of the October Fair—and the river Tagus. The fight lasted for many hours, and though small parties of the Guards left their ranks and joined the Republican forces, the main body of Royalist troops was reinforced by artillery from Queluz. Doubtless, further reinforcements would have arrived, but as soon as the guns spoke the Republican agents cut the telegraph-wires in all directions, destroyed large tracts of railway line, and blew up one or two bridges. At a moment when the fight between Royalists and Republicans was undecided, two of the Portuguese cruisers lying in the Tagus shelled the Royalist positions on the Avenida, and made excellent practice. The guns of the *Adamastor* and *Sao Rafael* settled the question of supremacy for the time being: but had the Government been effective and prompt, resistance might have been protracted considerably.

When the fight was in progress, a considerable company of unarmed Republicans entered the Avenida by the Column of Liberty and advanced towards the Royalist position, proclaiming the new Republic as loudly as possible. They were allowed to come within fifty yards of the guns before a few volleys scattered them in all directions. While the fighting was going on, reckless sightseers intruded upon the Avenida, and were warned off by Royalist officers anxious to reduce bloodshed to the smallest possible limits, and confident that the rising would soon be subdued.

The Inglaterra Hotel held numerous foreign visitors, who were interested spectators until ill-aimed shots from the guns of the revolutionists on the hills above the Avenida began to hit the hotel; the troubled guests then left the house by a back window and took refuge in some stables, where they remained until the trouble was over, resting, at intervals, in the hayloft.

Throughout Tuesday night intermittent firing went on; the Municipal Guards, beaten but still loyal, retired to their barracks at São Jorge, which were shelled from the Tagus; but early on Wednesday morning *pourparlers* had the anticipated effect, and the one force that had stood for the Monarchy assumed the red and green badges of the Republic. A few hours later a Provisional Republican Government, under the Presidency of the aged scholar and publicist Senhor Theophile Braga, was proclaimed, and official notices were issued calling upon one and all to respect life and property.

A PRESIDENT-ELECT OF A REPUBLIC SPEAKING TO PORTUGUESE REPUBLICANS IN THE KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL: THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL ADDRESSING A REPUBLICAN DEPUTATION IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

It is pointed out that in all probability the visit of the President-Elect of Brazil to Lisbon contributed in some measure to the causes which led to the premature outbreak of the revolution. This, of course, is not to suggest that he had anything whatever to do with the event; but, as has been remarked, his presence in Lisbon no doubt brought to the memory of many the revolution in Brazil, which, in 1889, dethroned Dom Pedro II, and led to the creation of the United States of Brazil, and made them realise the success of Brazil as a Republic. A further contributory cause was, without doubt, the assassination of the Republican leader, Dr. Bombarda.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BENOLIEL.

As soon as the fleet had helped the revolutionaries in the Avenida, its guns were directed upon the great Palace of Necessidades, where King Manoel was in residence. His Majesty at once left by motor-car for Mafra, where, on the Wednesday, he was joined by his mother and grandmother, and they proceeded to board the royal yacht at Ericeira, and seek the ample protection that Gibraltar affords.

On Thursday the Republican Cabinet met, and, after an extended session, issued a lengthy manifesto of proposed reforms. The most important of these are the extension for ten days of legal periods, the repeal of the Franco Press laws, the expulsion of Jesuits and the closing of religious houses, the disbanding of the Municipal

HONOURING THE RULER OF A REPUBLIC THAT WAS ONCE RULED BY THE HOUSE OF BRAGANZA: LISBON REPUBLICANS GATHERED TOGETHER TO GREET THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL DURING HIS VISIT TO THEIR CITY (A SCENE ON OCTOBER 2).

with soldiers carrying the Republican flags, which, like the favours worn by the people, had evidently been prepared in ample time for developments. Fighting had lasted little more than two days, and the result of the struggle was undoubtedly due to the fact that while the revolutionaries were well prepared and cleverly directed, the Royalists were without a head. For the detailed accounts that have reached England of the scenes that Lisbon witnessed, two men are largely responsible—Mr. M. H. Donohoe, the brilliant special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, and Mr. C. T. Kaye, of Huddersfield, who reached Lisbon on the Thursday before the outbreak, and was staying at the Inglaterra Hotel on the Avenida, where he was an unwilling witness of all the horrors of hand-to-hand fighting in the streets. Mr. Kaye has been courteous enough to supply us with precise details of scenes he is most unlikely to forget.

The expulsion of the Jesuits and the closing of the religious houses was one of the first undertakings of the new Government, and as the Jesuits offered a certain amount of resistance, the early stages of the work resulted in some very regrettable incidents. But it is

clear that there was no enthusiasm for the régime that has received its *coup de grâce*, and it may be said that the change of government has been effected with little loss of life. Only the Municipal Guard and some of the officers on the *Dom Carlos* proved their loyalty to their ruler by dying as brave men should in the service of a lost cause.

It is considered probable that Senhor Braga will not remain for long at the head of the State, and that, being a man of thought rather than of action, he will retire in favour of Dr. Bernardino Machado, formerly a Professor at the University of Coimbra, some time Minister of Public Works, and at present holding the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The path of the Republicans has been rendered comparatively easy by the absence of any active expressions of sympathy with the fallen monarch in any part of Portugal. Oporto, which

is second only to Lisbon in political importance, is avowedly Republican in sympathies, and the rest of the country takes little interest in the form of government to which it renders obedience. This is not surprising when we remember that more than eighty-five per cent. of the people of Portugal are unable to read and write. In the colonies, too, the news of the fall of the house that has ruled for nearly three hundred years has created no concern. At the same time it should be remembered that corruption has entered so deeply into Portuguese politics, which have so long been recognised as a profession by which unscrupulous men grow rich quickly, that the Republican party will have the greatest difficulty in finding honest men to fill responsible offices. The Conservatives and Progressives will lie low for a little while, but they are safe to resume their activity as soon as it is possible to do so. The Revolution has cleaned the Augean Stables of party government, but only a very optimistic student of Portuguese history would dare to hope that the results of this easily won change will be enduring.



WHERE THE NEWEST REPUBLIC WAS CREATED: LISBON, THE SCENE OF THE REVOLUTION AGAINST THE HOUSE OF BRAGANZA.

unicipal Guard, and the reorganisation of the Lisbon police. By this time Lisbon had accepted the revolution and the Republic. Soldiers and citizens fraternised in the streets, and so elated was the populace that the Provisional Government was compelled to issue a proclamation to the effect that all public demonstrations over the success of the revolution must cease. This order brought much random firing to a welcome end. On Friday, after three days of anxiety and uncertainty, business was resumed all over Lisbon. Save in the Avenida and suburbs, the electric trams were running as usual. Telegrams coming over the hastily restored wires announced tranquillity in the provinces; but in order to make security doubly sure, the approaches to the capital were fortified by the Republicans, and nobody was permitted to approach the city unchallenged. It was feared that the Royalist party might find a head and make a belated bid for power, but the fear proved groundless. The Rotatavists cannot claim the credit of having produced in the hour of grave crisis one solitary figure capable of commanding attention or exercising authority. The streets were filled

THE BATTLE OF LISBON: PROOF THAT IT WAS NOT OPÉRA BOUFFE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. "BITTEN" BY SHELLS: A LAMP-POST WRECKED BY GUN-FIRE, IN THE PRAÇA DOS RESTAURADORES, BY THE AVENIDA DA LIBERDADE.

2. BORED THROUGH BY A SHELL: A TREE-TRUNK, SHOWING THE HOLE CUT THROUGH IT DURING THE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS OF LISBON.

3. DAMAGE RESEMBLING THAT CAUSED BY AN EARTHQUAKE: A HOUSE IN THE AVENIDA DA LIBERDADE WRECKED BY SHELL-FIRE.

There are those who persist in the belief that the revolution in Lisbon was a mere opéra-bouffe affair. These photographs should certainly dispel that idea. It is very evident that the effects of the bombardment and of the fighting in the streets are nothing at which to scoff. It would, indeed, seem extraordinary that there were so few casualties. Colonel Barreto, wiring to the "Mail," has said: "The number of killed and wounded is very low. I shall give you the total after it has been finally ascertained, but I can assure you that both killed and wounded are fewer than three hundred." With the loss of so few lives has a Kingdom become a Republic.

TOURISTS UNDER FIRE IN LISBON: A MEAL STOPPED BY BULLETS.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MR. C. T. KAYE.



CROUCHED AGAINST THE WALL AND BEHIND TABLES: GUESTS AT THE INGLATERRA SEEKING SHELTER.

During the fighting in the Avenida da Liberdade, a number of the revolutionaries' shots, going wide, passed through the Hotel Inglaterra. Thus the scene illustrated came about. Shots passed through the dining-room, and those in it crouched against the wall and behind tables, that they might not be hit. It was from the Hotel Inglaterra, as we state elsewhere, that several guests, including Mr. Kaye, escaped by means of a back window, to take shelter in an underground stable.

ESCAPING REVOLUTIONARIES' BULLETS: GUESTS LEAVING AN HOTEL.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MR. C. T. KAYE.



ON THEIR WAY TO TAKE REFUGE UNDERGROUND: VISITORS TO THE INGLATERRA ESCAPING FROM A BACK WINDOW OF THE HOTEL.

Amongst the buildings that came into the firing-zone in Lisbon was that most popular hotel, the Inglaterra. The world already knows, through the stirring description in the "Chronicle," how Mr. C. T. Kaye, of Huddersfield, who has been good enough to supply us with the material for this drawing and for a number of others in our issue, was resident in the Inglaterra at the time. The hotel was in the line of fire of the revolutionaries. It should be said, however, that the fire was not directed against it; the batteries were misplaced. In the evening it was decided that the guests of the hotel ought to seek refuge. They escaped from a room at the back—eight women and a baby, and six men. Mr. Kaye got on to the window-sill, where he found that, beneath the window, there were five iron rails projecting a little from the wall; he climbed down these; hung from the last; and then dropped on to the roof of an outhouse.

Against this was a short ladder. Later, another ladder was brought from the hotel; and this was set in place on the outhouse roof as shown, that others might escape.

AT THE SIGN OF ST PAUL'S



Queen Elizabeth visits St. Paul's in state on Nov. 24, 1588



to return thanks for the victory over the Armada



MR. HAMILTON FYFE,
Whose Book, "The New Spirit in Egypt," is announced by Messrs. Blackwood.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

MR. W. F. MONYPENNY,
Who has completed the First Volume of his
Biography of Lord Beaconsfield.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

"THE sweet o' the year" has long ago died like a flower, and I do not remember a year with less sweet in it! Ruined pitches at cricket; swollen August waters in rivers where salmon never take in August; July garden parties in the dark, with guests drenched to the bone by water-spouts that penetrated the roofs of motor-cars—such have been the portions of, at least, one senile hedonist!

As for angling, he never but once had "a tight line," and that line he deliberately slackened, as not desiring the obsequies of a single credulous trout.

He never met the sun except on the banks of the river Awe, in Argyll, the swiftest, certainly, and perhaps one of the three most beautiful waters of Scotland. The Tay, to his mind (above the lowland reaches) is the most beautiful, the Tay below the junction of Tummel and Garry, down to Dunkeld. Then comes Tweed,

float over a trout a fly, a tiny fly, perfectly dry, like a natural fly drifting down the stream. The Scottish angler lets his flies travel, wet, under the surface, to the trout;

now impossible proceeding described in his "Chalk-Stream Studies," charming papers, but, as fishing goes, prehistoric.

An infinitely better fisher than this "compleat duffer" points out to me that, in 1847, Thomas Tod Stoddart, a romantic poet, in his "Angler's Companion," describes what he calls this "dodge," use of the *dry floating fly*, as familiar to fishers of crystal streams in England and Wales. He knew it only by report, but I do think, under correction, that "this good old angler, now with God," as Walton says, is the earliest author who certainly mentions angling with the dry, floating, artificial fly. He only knew it by rumour; may he be forgiven, but he approved of fishing with the deadly and now illegal salmon roe—first mentioned by Barker as a secret about 1654, and Stoddart, the wretch, approved of worms as a lure. He has



THE GREAT PHYSIognomist WHO THOUGHT CAGLIOSTRO AN EMISSARY OF THE DEVIL: JOHANN KASPAR LAVATER.

After the Engraving by William Blake.

"Lavater . . . wrote Cagliostro a long letter, in which he asked him how he had acquired his knowledge, and in what it consisted. In reply, Cagliostro limited himself to these words: *In verbis, in herbis, in lapidibus*. . . . But Lavater . . . read into his words quite another meaning. Believing firmly in the Devil . . . the Swiss pastor returned home convinced that the Grand Cophta of Egyptian Masonry was 'a supernatural being with a diabolic mission.'"

and I never heard of the other practice till I saw it, on the Lambourne, in the 'eighties of the last century.

When did dry-fly fishing come in? Did Walton's friend, about 1670, did Charles Cotton, know the dry fly? It is not easy to be certain. In the 'fifties of the nineteenth century, Charles Kingsley fished the Test, a chalk stream *electro clarior*, clearer than amber, clear as gin, with two wet flies! You can read this



ORIGINATOR OF AN "ISM" AND A CONTEMPORARY OF CAGLIOSTRO: FRIEDRICH ANTON MESMER.

"On the eve of the French Revolution Mesmer electrified the world with his animal magnetism. . . . Cagliostro . . . never cured in public, like Mesmer. . . . His cures, however, were far more astonishing than Mesmer's, for they were performed without passes or the use of magnets and magnetic wands."

heard of the dry fly, of "the dodge" "where the fly-fisher has to deal with subtle trout in clear, glassy streams"—chalk streams.

He describes the drying of the fly (before paraffin was used) by a series of flicks. "Only one fly-hook is generally used; a light, single-handed rod is necessary; and the line should be of extreme fineness, and neatly tapered off."

I invite the learned to produce an earlier account of Dry Fly than this, which is merely derived from rumour, by the untutored Scot in 1847. It is an *obiter dictum* by the author of "The Death-Wake, a Necromant," and he did not practise what he knew in his native streams, but clung to worms. "Oh, wormy Thomas Stoddart," Aytoun called him in a sonnet, thinking of his poem of corpses, "The Death-Wake," not of his heresies in the matter of angling.

Mr. John Lane published the said poems, with an introduction by myself, in recent years, not to his emolument. Of the poem I seem to have been the only charitable judge, and I doubt if even the most minute and tedious historian of our literature has given it a mention. Had it been produced in 1630, instead of 1830, the learned would have found much to say on the subject. Poetry is most esteemed when the poet is "very old in the wood."



CAGLIOSTRO RIDICULED BY ENGLISH FREEMASONS: GILLRAY'S CARICATURE, "A MASONIC ANECDOTE."

"At a convivial gathering at the Lodge of Antiquity . . . he was so ridiculed by one 'Brother Mash, an optician,' who gave a burlesque imitation of the Grand Cophta of Egyptian Masonry as a quack-doctor vending a spurious balsam to cure every malady that [he] was compelled to withdraw. . . . The mortification was intensified by the wide notoriety it was given by Gillray in a caricature entitled 'A Masonic Anecdote.'

A MAGICIAN, AND A MYSTERY, OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: COUNT CAGLIOSTRO.

"In a word, what was Cagliostro really? Charlatan, adventurer, swindler, whose impostures were finally exposed in the ever-memorable Necklace Affair in which he was implicated? Or 'friend of humanity,' as he claimed, whose benefactions excited the enmity of the envious? . . . Knave or martyr—which?"

at Fernilee, Yair, and down to Gledswood. Equal with Tweed, if not with Tay, he would bracket the Awe, from the loch to Inverawe, where salmon-fishing is as perilous in places as Alpine climbing, and the angler, if cautious, is "roped" like the giddy mountaineer.

Sitting beside that beautiful stream on an afternoon all gold and with a companion, I watched a man far off fishing. My companion, who must have the eyes of an eagle, saw the man's line tighten: I could barely see that there was a man. Mr. Pickwick would have run to see the fight with the fish.

I also ran up and down a horrible slippery path till we came opposite the angler. We had to catch a train within the hour, and we gave the angler forty minutes to land the salmon in our sight. He did not land it in the forty minutes; he was probably a novice. His gillie crouched beside him with the fatal gaff, but he would not drag the fish out. One might have thought that it was a forty-pounder, but later inquiry proved that he got it at last, and it was only twenty-three pounds, so, by the ordinary rule, he should have had it on dry land in twenty-three minutes. However, he did get it—in about an hour and a half!

The history of dry-fly fishing for trout is obscure. The practice is to

This and the other illustrations on this page are reproduced from Mr. W. R. H. Trowbridge's book, "Cagliostro: the Splendour and Misery of a Master of Magic," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall. (See Review on another Page.)

SAFE AMONG MULES: THE STRANGE SANCTUARY OF FOREIGNERS IN LISBON.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MR. C. T. KAYE.



GUESTS OF THE INGLATERRA SEEKING SHELTER FROM THE REVOLUTIONARIES' FIRE: TOURISTS IN A SUBTERRANEAN STABLE

After they had escaped through a back window of the Hotel Inglaterra, the refugees, of whom Mr. Kaye was one, surmounted a ten-foot wall and got into premises adjoining the hotel. There they came across a cave-like, subterranean room of stone used as a stable for half-a-dozen mules. In this they took refuge, resting and sleeping on the straw in a railed gallery that ran along one side of the place and was used as a hayloft. The bombardment was incessant. At times, looking through the large grating seen in the back of our drawing, they could see soldiers passing to and fro. Food was brought to them by an hotel-waiter, who contrived to carry to them some bread, fruit, wine and chicken. In addition to the refugees—English, Portuguese, German, and French—three muleteers and a poor woman of Lisbon were in the place.

VESSELS OF THE NAVY THAT TURNED ITS GUNS ON THE PALACE OF ITS ROYAL CHIEF.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON.



The "São Rafael."

The Royal Yacht.

The "Dom Carlos I."

The "Vasco da Gama."

The "Adamastor."

THE FLEET THAT "PROCLAIMED" A REPUBLIC: SHIPS OF THE PORTUGUESE NAVY: TOGETHER WITH THE ROYAL YACHT, "AMELIA."

The Proclamation of the new Republic began: "People of Portugal—the People, the Army and Navy have proclaimed the Republic." The Portuguese Navy is of little worth or importance from a European standpoint, but has played a big part in recent events. It comprises one armoured cruiser, the "Vasco da Gama" (3030 tons), and five protected cruisers, "Dom Carlos I," "São Gabriel," "São Rafael," "Adamastor," and "Rainha Doña Amelia." Of these, the "Adamastor" and the "São Rafael" took an active part in the bombardment of the Guards' positions on the Avenida and the Necessidades Palace. A mutiny on the "Dom Carlos I." preceded its departure by the republicans. Other ships are the old "Affonso de Albuquerque" of 1100 tons, eleven gun-boats—of which the youngest

is seven years old and the eldest about five-and-thirty—and some three-and-twenty river gun-boats. The Royal Yacht, upon which King Manoel and his family made their escape, was built in England in 1899, and sold to the late Dom Carlos three years later. She cost about £70,000 to build, and was known as "The Banshee." To-day she carries a small quick-firing armament. When the storm burst the Republican party had secured the support of several of the men-of-war, and had many partisans on the others. The "Adamastor" and "São Rafael" were left alone when they bombarded the Royalist positions and the Royal Palace. Naval disaffection was not unknown to King Manoel's advisers: the fleet was about to be sent to sea when the Revolution broke out.

THE PORTUGUESE CAPITAL SHELLED BY PORTUGUESE WAR-SHIPS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BENOLIEL.



The "Adamastor."

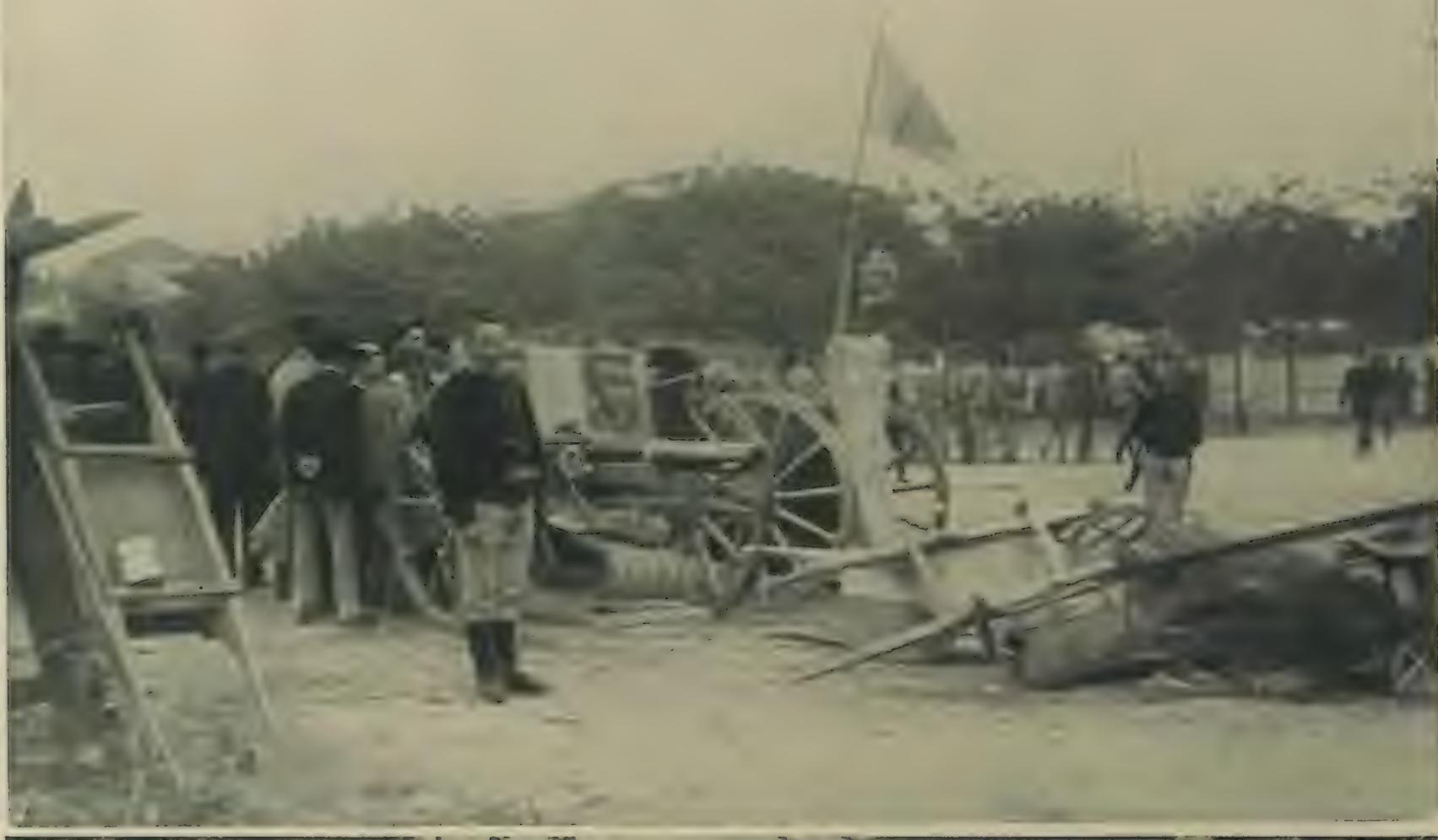
The "São Rafael."

FIRING ON THEIR COUNTRYMEN: THE FLEET ON THE TAGUS BOMBARDING LISBON.

War-ships of the Portuguese fleet stationed on the Tagus shelled the Necessidades Palace, from which Manoel II. made his escape, and the "Adamastor" and the "São Rafael" turned their attention in the first place to the Royalist position on the Avenida da Liberdade and to Government buildings, and seem to have had much to do with the success of the Republicans. The loyal officers and men of the "Dom Carlos I." fought the revolutionaries among the crew and died gallantly at their posts.

LISBON'S MILITANT "WHITE CITY"; AND THE RED CROSS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. IN THE "WHITE CITY" OF LISBON AFTER THE FIGHTING: A BARRICADE AND GUNS (ONE FLYING A REPUBLICAN FLAG, AND DECKED WITH FLOWERS IN THE PRACA MARQUEZ POMBAL

2. THE OFFICES OF A LISBON REPUBLICAN JOURNAL AS A RED CROSS STATION: THE "SÉCULO" BUILDING AS A HOSPITAL FOR THOSE WOUNDED IN THE STREET FIGHTING.

The Praça Marquez Pombal has been likened to a "White City," and the October fair was in progress there when the revolution broke out. Wood and miscellaneous materials from roundabouts and other shows were commandeered by the revolutionaries for their barricades. Some five hundred men, with half-a-dozen field-guns, held the position. It will be noted that one of the guns shown flies the flag of the new Republic, and that it is decked with flowers. The "Século," whose offices were turned into a Red Cross station, is the well-known Republican journal of Lisbon.

OVERTHROWING THE HOUSE OF THE BRAGANZAS: LISBON IN REVOLUTION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL AND TOPICAL.



1. ROYALISTS, ARMED WITH MAXIMS, AWAITING ATTACK BY REPUBLICANS: LOYAL TROOPS STATIONED IN THE AVENIDA DA LIBERDADE.

2. GUARDING THE RUA DO PRÍNCIPE AND THE AVENIDA DA LIBERDADE: LOYAL TROOPS HOLDING AN IMPORTANT POSITION.

3. REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS CHEERED BY THE CROWD AND THEIR FLAG SALUTED: INFANTRY REGIMENT NO. 2 CROSSING THE PRAÇA DE DOM PEDRO IV.

4. MEN OF THE ARMY THAT OPPOSED THE ROYALISTS: REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS AND A GUN IN THE AVENIDA.

5. PRECEDED BY A RED CROSS FLAG: THE AMBULANCE CORPS REMOVING A WOUNDED MAN.

At first quite a number of troops remained loyal to the Monarchy, but they dwindled rapidly as the strength of the Republican movement became evident. There was a good deal of hard fighting, especially in the Avenida, the main thoroughfare of new Lisbon. With particular reference to our photographs, we may point out that in the first will be noted one of the one-mule ammunition-carts of the Portuguese army, and Maxims. On the left, hidden under scaffolding, is the Avenida Palace Hotel; on the right, the Inglaterra Hotel. In the second, a Maxim is also seen. Of the third photograph it should be noted that, rather to the left of the centre, are several members of the crowd saluting the passing Republican flags.

ON HIS NATIVE SOIL FOR THE LAST TIME?—THE DRAMATIC FLIGHT OF THE DETHRONED KING OF PORTUGAL.

FROM A SKETCH BY CECIL KING, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS IN PORTUGAL.

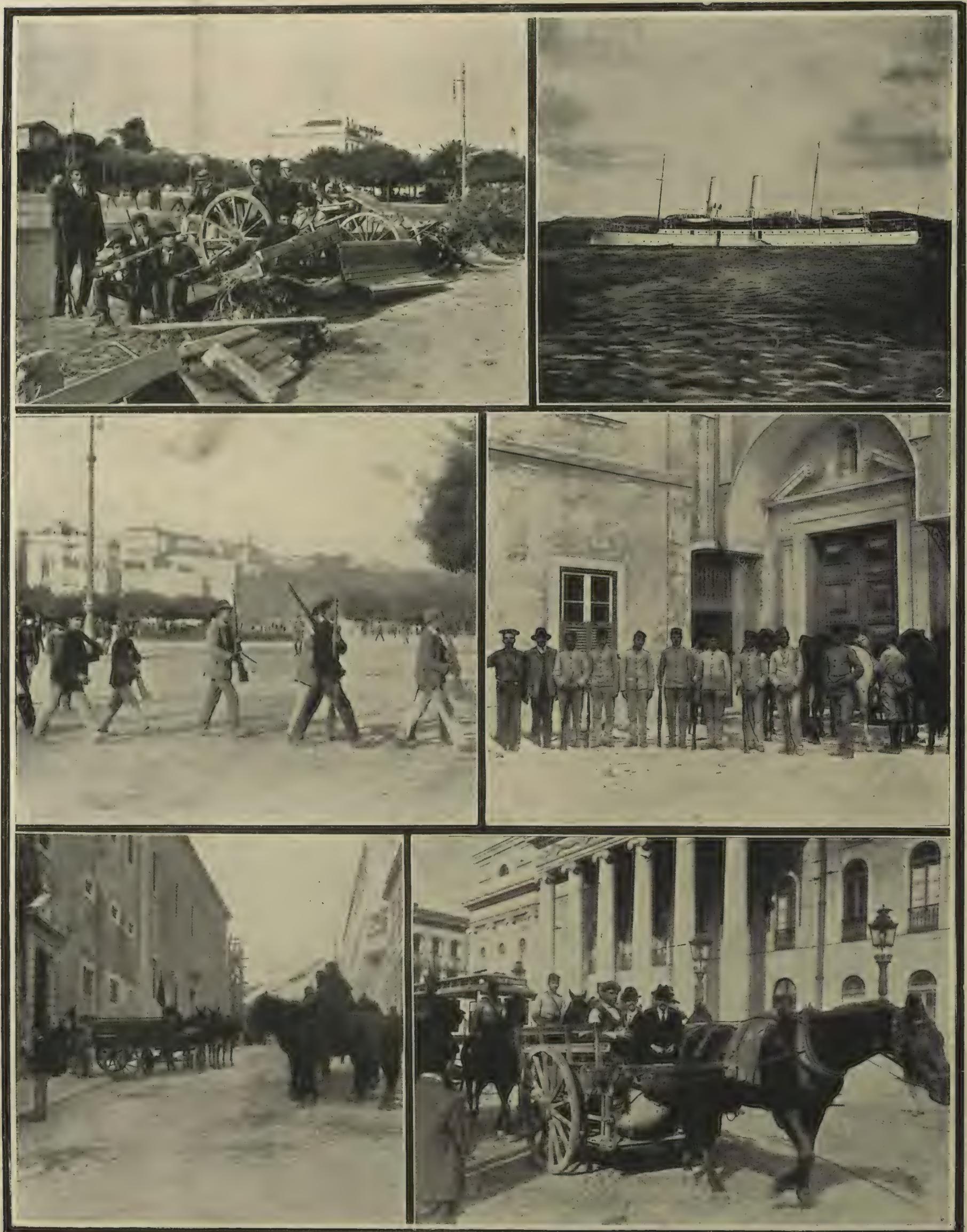


NOT TO BE TAKEN AS AN ACT OF ABDICATION: MANOEL II. LEAVING ERICEIRA IN A SMALL BOAT FOR THE ROYAL YACHT "AMELIA," HIS MOTHER, QUEEN AMELIA, AND HIS GRANDMOTHER, QUEEN MARIA PIA, FOLLOWING IN ANOTHER BOAT.

During the bombardment of his Palace, the young King, feeling that he was abandoned, took to flight. Travelling by motor-car he went at full speed to the royal residence at Maia. There he slept. At two o'clock on the Wednesday afternoon came an order from the Provisional Government that the Republican flag was to be hoisted in Maia. Soon after that, King Manoel left by motor-car for Ericeira, off which the royal yacht "Amelia" had arrived. He was joined by Queen Amélia and Queen Maria Pia. The royal party had but three trunks with them, and so hurried was their flight that King Manoel wore

the jacket and trousers of a lounge-suit, with a white jersey bearing the name of the yacht "Amelia," and patent-leather boots. About forty people saw the departure. The King and the Queens reached the "Amelia" in two small boats. Manoel II. in the first; the two Queens in the second. Later, the royal yacht landed them at Gibraltar. At the time of going to press, it is reported that King George has ordered the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert" to Gibraltar to embark Manoel II. The dethroned King has written, "My departure must in no way be taken as an act of abdication."

CITIZENS UNDER ARMS: MILITANT CIVILIANS IN LISBON'S STREETS;
THE ATTACK ON THE MONASTERY OF QUELHAS; AND THE ROYAL YACHT.



1. ARMED CITIZENS AND THEIR PRIMITIVE BARRICADE: REVOLUTIONARY CIVILIANS OF LISBON IN A POSITION THEY HELD.

2. THE VESSEL ON WHICH THE ROYAL FAMILY STEAMED TO GIBRALTAR: THE YACHT "AMELIA," WHICH HAS NOW BEEN RETURNED TO THE REPUBLIC.

3. ON THEIR WAY TO REPLACE REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN ON DUTY FOR SEVERAL DAYS: A RELIEF-PARTY OF ARMED CIVILIANS.

4. REPUBLICANS IN POSSESSION: REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS IN THE COURTYARD OF THE MONASTERY OF QUELHAS AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT AND THE FLIGHT OF THE PRIESTS.

5. WAITING FOR THE PRIESTS THEY DID NOT CAPTURE: REPUBLICANS OUTSIDE THE MONASTERY OF QUELHAS WITH A CART FOR PRISONERS.

6. ON THE WAY TO PRISON UNDER THE ESCORT OF REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS: CAPTURED ROYALISTS BEING TAKEN TO GAOL IN A CART.

The majority of our photographs explain themselves. With regard to one which shows a cart waiting outside the monastery of Quelhas for prisoners, we may add that when the Republicans entered the monastery the place was empty. It has been said that the clerics fled by some underground passage, but it is more than likely that they escaped at night-time by disguising themselves as civilians and mixing with the National Guard.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, CHUSSEAU-FLAVIENS, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, AND OTHERS.

IN THE CAPITAL THAT HAS CREATED A REPUBLIC: MILITANT LISBON.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. A LOYAL PORTUGUESE BETWEEN FIXED BAYONETS: REPUBLICAN SAILORS WITH A ROYALIST PRISONER.
2. AWAITING A ROYALIST ATTACK: REPUBLICAN SOLDIERS BEHIND THEIR BARRICADE IN THE PRAÇA DOS RESTAURADORES.

It would appear that there are still Royalists in Lisbon; although, needless to say, they do not openly show their disagreement with the new order of things. At the outbreak of the revolution there seems to have been a considerable show of loyalty amongst a section of the troops and the people; but this became less and less evident as the Republican success was more and more assured. It has been remarked, in fact, that it was extraordinary how many Republican flags saw the light when the victory of the revolutionaries was regarded as complete.

MARCHING UP TO THE GUNS' MOUTHS: CHEERING REVOLUTIONARIES ADVANCING UPON ROYALIST INFANTRY AND MAXIMS.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I., FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MR. C. T. KAYE, AND FROM A SKETCH BY JEFFREY SILANT, ONE OF OUR ARTISTS IN LISBON.



THE ROYALISTS' DEFENCE OF THE AVENIDA DA LIBERDADE: LOYAL TROOPS FIRING UPON HEROIC REPUBLICANS IN THE MAIN THOROUGHFARE OF NEW LISBON.

Thanks to Mr. Kaye's courtesy in supplying us with material, and to a sketch by Jeffrey Silant, one of our Artists in Lisbon, Mr. Cyrus Cuneo is able to illustrate what was, without doubt, the most striking scene that occurred in the streets of Lisbon during the revolution, a scene which Mr. Kaye saw from a window of the Hotel Inglaterra. Royalist infantry, with two Maxims and, later, two field-guns, were stationed across one end of the Avenida, close by the Obelisk, the Monumento dos Restauradores de Portugal, which was erected in 1882 to be a lasting memorial of the rising

of 1640, which ended the "sixty years' slavery" by throwing off the Spanish "Intrusos." At the moment shown in our illustration, a band of revolutionaries, the majority of them unarmed, came marching down the road, crying "Long live the Republic!" some of them waving flags or their hats, others clapping their hands. They marched boldly to within fifty yards or so of the Royalists, whose infantry were stretched along the ground. Then the Royalists fired, and the revolutionaries scattered, leaving three or four dead. A number of the Republicans were slightly wounded, but others, more seriously hurt, were carried off by their comrades. By the side of one of the Royalist officers stood a bugler to warn non-combatants from the line of fire.

ANNOUNCING THE FALL OF THE "MALEFICENT" BRAGANZAS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BENOLIEL.



ACCLAIMING THE NEW ORDER: THE PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL FROM THE TOWN HALL, LISBON.

The Proclamation issued by the Provisional Republican Government began: "The People, the Army, and Navy have proclaimed the Republic. The dynasty of the Braganzas, maleficent and wilful disturbers of the social peace, has been for ever proscribed from Portugal. This rare and notable event, the expression of the pride of an indomitable race, and the redemption of a country, the

bravery of which has rendered it legendary, fills with joy and enthusiasm the heart of patriots. This day puts an end, finally, to the slavery of this country, and the beneficent aspiration of a régime of liberty rises luminous in its virgin essence. . . . Let this moment be the beginning of an epoch of austere morality and of immaculate justice."

WRECKERS OF A DYNASTY: NEW RULERS OF REPUBLICAN PORTUGAL.

Senhor Antonio Luiz Gomes (Public Works).

Senhor Antonio José Almeida (The Interior).



Senhor Thophile Braga (President).

Senhor Bernardino Machado (Foreign Affairs).

Senhor Affonso Costa (Justice).

THOSE WHO HAVE FOR EVER PROSCRIBED THE DYNASTY OF THE BRAGANZAS FROM PORTUGAL: MEMBERS OF THE PROVISIONAL REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

The Proclamation issued by the Republican leaders contained the words: "The dynasty of the Braganzas, maleficent and wilful disturbers of the social peace, has been for ever proscribed from Portugal." While Colonel Barreto, Minister of War, is credited with much invaluable spade-work among the higher officers of the Portuguese Army, it will be seen that the new Ministers are recruited almost entirely from the ranks of the intellectuals. The Premier, Professor Braga, is now sixty-seven years old. A staunch advocate of Republican theory and practice, he is essentially a man of letters, and was for a long time Professor of Portuguese Literature in

Lisbon. Senhor Bernardino Machado is a wealthy and earnest Republican who is expected to succeed his friend Dr. Braga in the Premiership. He has held office under the Monarchy. Senhor Affonso Costa is a Doctor of Law of Coimbra University. Senhor José Almeida is a democrat whose political power has long been recognised. He has been called the Joseph Chamberlain of Portugal. Senhores Brazilio Telles, Minister of Finance; Antonio Gomes, barrister and Minister of Public Works; Amaro Gomez, Minister of Marine; and Eusebio Luso, Civil Governor of Lisbon, have yet to win their spurs as administrators.



Photo. Thomson.
ADAPTOR OF "L'ANE DE BURIDAN" INTO
"INCONSTANT GEORGE": MISS GLADYS UNGER.
Miss Unger has won general commendation for the skill with which she has adapted "Inconstant George," the new piece at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, from the French farce "L'Ané de Buridan," by Messrs. de Flers and Armand Caillavet. The vivacity of the original is well preserved in her version.

fore a house that was not very full; and declined to be violently enthusiastic about a work that, for all its age, is full of a beauty that should not grow old. Following "Hamlet" came "Elektra," which seems likely to be no less popular now than it proved some months ago, when given for the first time in London. With Mesdames Edyth Walker and Mildenburg in the leading roles, well supported by the rest of the company, and with a magnificent rendering of the orchestral part under Mr. Beecham's direction, "Elektra" could hardly fail to attract those who are content with Herr Hoffmann's strange and well-nigh untenable reading of the leading character in the Greek tragedies. Effective it may be, traditional it certainly is not, but it seems permissible to take any liberties with a great classic if by so doing you can intensify the thrill to which the modern audience in an opera-house is so responsive. If we are not mistaken, "Elektra" will be heard many times during the present season, and will always draw a full house. If "Salomé" should be given, it will find a formidable rival here.

Following the Strauss opera came "Tiefland," of which so much has been heard: the work claims close attention and serious interest. It was beautifully rendered, with all the care and attention to detail we have learned to associate with Covent Garden. Mr. Eugén d'Albert has written his music with full regard for the modern idiom—even the presence of the full-toned scale affected by Debussy was to be noted—but he has not forgotten to introduce plenty of melody, some of it a trifle incongruous. Unfortunately, his score elaborates the more sordid side of an extremely unpleasant story, and he sacrifices some lyrical possibilities that might have been obtained by the development of some of the most attractive themes. Miss Muriel Terry as Marta took the chief part very pluckily at four days' notice, and deserves all credit. Mr. John Coates as Pedro, and Miss Maggie Teyte as Nuri, gave full distinction to their rôles.

MUSIC.

MR. Beecham's season at Covent Garden opened with a fairly interesting performance of "Hamlet" be-

At a first hearing "Tiefland" seems rather more sketchy and incomplete than one would expect, seeing that it is the seventh of Mr. d'Albert's nine operas. Undoubtedly the libretto appeals to what is called the taste of latter-day audiences, and if the music lacked much of its quality, the tale unfolded would still draw a thrilled house. The success of "Tiefland" abroad is extraordinary: in the seven years that have passed since the opera was produced, in Prague, it has been mounted in about one hundred and fifty theatres.

In addition to the above operas, Mr. Beecham has revived "Tales of Hoffmann," "Tannhäuser," and "Tristan," the last two being conducted

Photo. Reutlinger.
APPEARING AT THE HIPPODROME AND THE COLISEUM: MME. JANE HADING.
Mme. Jane Hading, the famous French actress, made her appearance on Monday at the Hippodrome, where she is seen in the second act of "La Femme X." She is also appearing at the Coliseum, where Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and Mme. Yvette Guilbert are likewise giving performances.

by Mr. Hertz, of the Metropolitan Opera House, who, on the occasion of his first appearance, took some of the music so rapidly as to create the impression that he was in a great hurry to get back to his work on the other side of the Atlantic. Apart from this rather misplaced strenuousness, he secured fine effects and many a notable climactic; while Mme. Edyth Walker charmed the house, first, as Elizabeth and then as Isolde. Mlle. Perard Petzel in the rôle of Venus, Clarence Whitehill as Wolfram, and Herr Forchhammer as Tannhäuser were very successful in the first opera, and the chorus proved that the great expectations in which we were asked to indulge were well founded.

Altogether, Mr. Beecham is to be congratulated upon the first week of his ambitious season, and nobody would have voted him an idler if he had taken a rest and given the same to his orchestra on Sunday night. The novelty for this week is M. Xavier Leroux's delightful opera, "Le Chemineau," founded upon M. Jean Richepin's drama of that name. Mr. Percy Pitt has the new production in charge, but notice of it must be held over till next week.

Brief mention must be made of the appearance at the Queen's Hall of two distinguished violinists. M. Ysaye played the Beethoven Concerto, Vivaldi's Concerto in G minor, his own arrangement, introducing the organ, and an Andante in G by Mozart on Saturday last. He was assisted by Mr. Henry Wood and the Queen's Hall Orchestra, and it is hardly necessary to add that the concert left nothing to be desired. There is but one Ysaye; nobody approaches him.

Mr. Kubelik was assisted by the New Symphony Orchestra, whose regular season of Symphony Concerts at the Queen's Hall will open in the middle of November, and he was heard to great advantage in the Tschaikovski Concerto and some small pieces. Lack of space forbids detailed criticism of either concert.



Photo. Vandijk.
THE FIRST WOMAN AND THE FIRST FOREIGNER TO WIN THE MENDELSSOHN PRIZE OF THE PRUSSIAN ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC: MISS BEATRICE HARRISON, WITH HER SISTER.

The Prussian Royal Academy of Music has awarded the Mendelssohn Prize for violoncello-playing to an English girl, Miss Beatrice Harrison. This is the first time the prize has been won by a woman, or by a foreigner. Miss Harrison is here shown with her sister May, who made her début as a violinist in Germany a year ago.

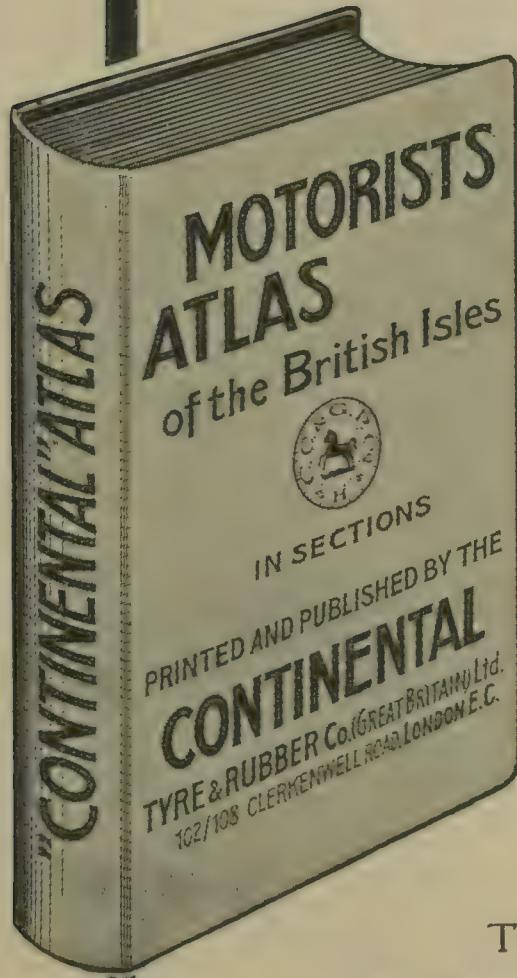


PRODUCED BY MR. BEECHAM AT COVENT GARDEN LAST WEEK: A SCENE FROM THE SECOND ACT OF "TIEFLAND."

Mr. Beecham had intended to open his Grand Opera Season at Covent Garden with Eugen d'Albert's "Tiefland," but it had to be postponed owing to the indisposition of Mme. Marguerite Lemon, who was to take the part of Marta. The season, therefore, opened with "Hamlet," and "Tiefland" was given for the first time on the Wednesday of last week, with Miss Terry in the leading rôle. This was its first production in this country.

Photo. Dover Street Studios.

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THE £240 GOLF TOURNAMENT: THE WINNER; AND SOME OTHERS.



J. G. SHERLOCK, OF STOKE POGES; AND RIVALS: SKETCHES. AT SUNNINGDALE, BY FRANK REYNOLDS.

J. G. Sherlock, of Stoke Poges, beat George Duncan, of Hanger Hill, in the final by 8 up and 6 to play. In the semi-finals he beat E. Bannister by 4 and 3; while Duncan beat C. Hughes at the nineteenth hole.

A NATURAL REMEDY.

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

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ART NOTES.

After a lapse of many years additions have been made to the frescoes in the House of Lords. By the generosity of the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Beauchamp, Lord Winterstoke, Lord Stanmore, Lord Wandsworth, and Lord Airedale, the corridor which lies between St. Stephen's Hall and the Waiting Hall is now furnished with six historical compositions by Frank Cadogan Cowper, Henry A. Payne, Denis Eden, Frank O. Salisbury, Ernest Board, and Byam Shaw. If these are the Ward, Cope, Macrise, Armitage, Dyce, and Herbert of our time, where are the paeans of praise that greeted the efforts at Westminster of the older artists? We read



THE EIGHTH ANNUAL BAR GOLFING TOURNAMENT: MR. D. M. SMITH, THE WINNER, APPROACHING.

The eighth annual Bar Golfing Tournament was concluded on the Littlestone Club's Links on Friday of last week. Mr. D. M. Smith (scratch) beat Mr. L. D. Woodin (five) by one hole.

to-day no leaders in the *Times* in reverent explanation of Mr. Salisbury's intentions, nor is there national jubilation that Mr. Denis Eden's pigment is permanent, as there was when the use of water-glass promised at least one sort of immortality to Herbert's "Moses." The truth is that we have an inkling that British decorative painting is a failure.

We can admire the crowded drama and costume of Mr. Byam Shaw's easel pictures and drawings, and the vividness of Mr. Cadogan Cowper's, but we have got word of other and more spacious styles of decoration. The Royal Exchange is an admitted failure: mere enlargements of skilful illustrations of history, painted with as much concern for the realisation of the third dimension as an Academy picture, necessarily make fretful walls. The eye is jerked out of one scene into another only less painfully than at a cinematograph show. That the generous donors of the new decorations in the House of Lords were unwise in the selection of their painters is not suggested, but that they are patrons of a wrong period. The opinion has been advanced that Mr. Brangwyn, Mr. Moira, and Mr. Cayley Robinson should have been commissioned, and Mr. Southall and Mr. Gere will be thought of in the same connection. But the juxtaposition of Mr. Brangwyn and Mr. Cayley Robinson is unthinkable; indeed, the work of either would be ill to blend with any other, and for Mr. Robinson the leap from the side-wings of "The Blue Bird" to the corridors of St. Stephen's would be a big adventure.

That no one very much cares whose, or what, the frescoes are, is but another result of the failure of national and official patronage of art in England. Had poor Haydon, desperate with ambition, foreseen the mean future of the House of Lords as the home of frescoes and "histories," he would have striven less ardently for recognition in high places.

At all points Mr. Sargent's "Marchioness of Douro" (exhibited in 1906 at the Academy as "Miss Maud Coats") outshines the work of the younger members of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters, now exhibited in Piccadilly. Fugitive in expression and frivolous in colour, it is one of the least serious of Mr. Sargent's portraits. But sitter and painter have both triumphed in the assumption of the drawing-room manner. Full of the suggestion of tea and cake and small-talk, it is yet the most vital and significant

canvas on these walls. Mr. Glyn Philpot's "Mrs. Basil Fothergill and her daughters Rosemary and Barbara" is a work so competent and impressive in many ways that one leaves the gallery puzzled as to why one is



THE BAR GOLFING TOURNAMENT: MR. L. D. WOODIN, THE RUNNER-UP.

In the semi-final rounds Mr. D. M. Smith beat the holder, Mr. J. F. Tindal Atkinson (plus 2), by six and five; and Mr. Woodin beat Mr. J. P. Furcell (7) by four and two.

uncertain of the painter's rank. His two smaller pictures, proofs of his unsettled allegiance to any one style or influence, may explain the critic's difficulty.

Miss Hilda Fearon's "Miss Beatrice Brown," Mr. Frank Craig's "Mrs. H. B. Craig," Miss Flora Lion's "Miss Elaine Inescort," and Mr. Rowley Leggett's "Patchwork and Chintz" are among the more notable portraits. Owing to the failure this year of the "Portrait Painters," this section of the Institute's exhibition assumes unusual importance.

E. M.

WHY SUFFER FROM SORE THROAT?

SOME INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC FACTS.

THERE are a very few people, and they are much to be envied, who escape occasional attacks of Sore Throat, especially during cold, wet, or foggy weather.

This painful and distressing malady is not, however, as many people suppose, directly due to weather conditions. Hence, the old-fashioned methods of carefully wrapping up the throat, avoiding draughts, covering the mouth with a respirator, and so forth, afford no sure protection against Sore Throat and other throat troubles.

These complaints are really caused by germs, which are most abundant during bad weather and in crowded places. We constantly inhale them from the atmosphere, more especially when in the neighbourhood of an infected person. They are the active causes both of throat troubles and of far more serious maladies. The much maligned weather is only to blame in so far that it enables these germs to thrive, and because it predisposes the body to their attacks by lowering the vitality.

In the mucous membrane which lines the mouth and throat, the germs of Sore Throat and other complaints find a very favourable soil for growing and developing.

THE CAUSE OF SORE THROAT.

Their rapid multiplication in the mouth and throat causes the inflammation and swelling, the pain in speaking or swallowing, with which everyone is familiar. Obviously, the only way to cure Sore Throat is to destroy these germ-growths; but that is easier said than done. Science, however, has recently solved the problem by the discovery of Wulffing's Formamint—the germ-killing throat tablet, which has become the fashionable remedy for Sore Throat, etc., and has won the highest commendation from the medical faculty.

Formamint tablets are as pleasant to take as sweets, and equally harmless. When dissolved in the mouth, they endow the saliva with the most powerful antiseptic qualities. As the saliva penetrates to every part of the mouth and throat and soaks into the membranes, it rapidly destroys the germs of Sore Throat, and thus cures the complaint by removing the cause. The healing process commences at once, the pain and swelling rapidly diminish, and the whole mouth cavity feels clean and refreshed.

Formamint is a most convenient remedy, too, for these tablets can be carried in one's pocket and taken at any time or place; they have no strong odour; and their only effect on the breath is to sweeten it.

There is abundant medical evidence in proof of the claims which are made for Formamint.

A LONDON PHYSICIAN'S VIEWS.

A Medical Officer of Health, writing in the *Practitioner*, gives this striking personal testimony to Formamint's power of preventing Sore Throat (for Formamint prevents Sore Throat just as it cures the complaint): "I have never had Sore Throat myself since I began to use Formamint, although I suffered periodically before."

But Formamint's fame is not confined to medical circles. Many thousands of testimonials have been received from sufferers whom it has cured, and some of



the most prominent people of to-day are users of Formamint; for example, the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., the Right Hon. Earl Cawdor, Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, Bart., M.P., Mr. A. Hamilton Lee, M.P., Lady Desborough, the Right Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, etc., etc. Mr. Justin McCarthy, the well-known writer, says:—"I have received, and am receiving, distinct benefit from the use of Wulffing's Formamint, which was recommended to me by my physician."

Colonel Mapleson, the famous operatic manager, writes:—"For some considerable time past, various celebrated singers under my management have used your Formamint with the most remarkable results. For Hoarseness, Sore Throat, or any affection of the throat,

they have found your remedy invaluable. I have also used it myself, with excellent results."

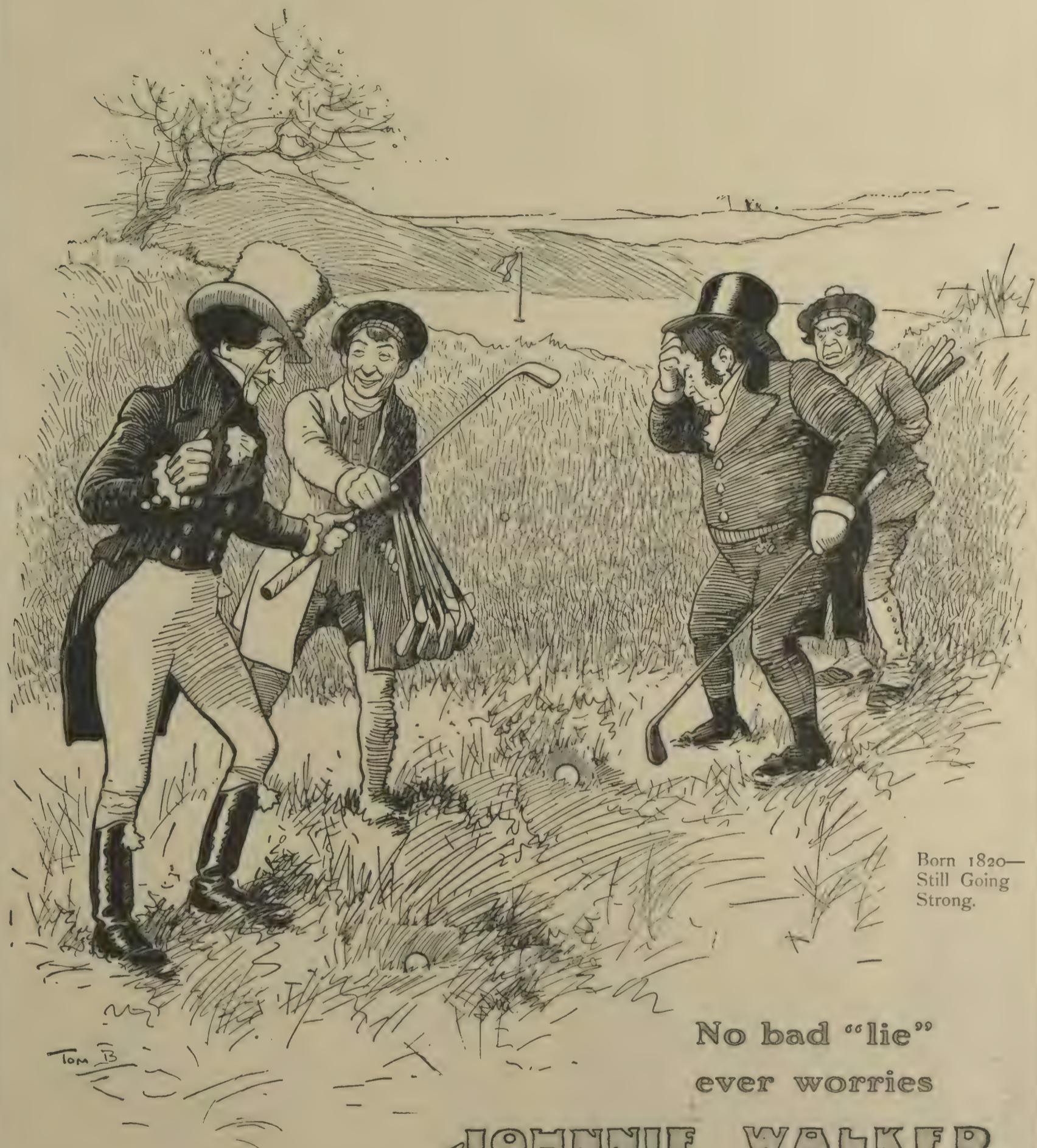
Mr. Ben Davies, the celebrated tenor, writes:—"I find Formamint excellent for the voice and most soothing to the throat; it is at the same time such a pleasant and effective disinfectant that I am never without a bottle."

Mr. Ben Davies' testimonial calls attention to a very important merit of Formamint, apart from its value in throat troubles, for, because Formamint thoroughly disinfects the mouth cavity, it is a safe preventive against all infectious diseases, the germs of which attack us through the mouth and throat; for example, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Mumps, Tonsillitis, &c. Such diseases arise from the toxins which germs produce, and which get into the blood-stream and poison the system. By destroying these germs before they can bring about such results, Formamint removes all danger of infection. One may even breathe the breath of a patient suffering from Diphtheria, for example, and a few Formamint tablets will render one perfectly immune.

EVERY SORE THROAT IS SUSPICIOUS.

Everyone who makes a practice—as many thousands of people do—of always keeping Wulffing's Formamint at hand, is safeguarding himself against risks which it is foolhardy to ignore. Especially is this precaution desirable in the case of children, who are so apt to catch infectious diseases at school and in the street. In this connection, it should always be remembered that *every sore throat is suspicious*. That is to say, the first symptom of many infectious ailments is what appears to be a common sore throat. If this symptom is neglected, the disease has every chance to establish itself; but if Formamint is taken promptly, it not only cures the sore throat, but prevents any such dangerous consequences. Furthermore, Formamint may always be relied upon to cure bad breath, spongy gums, ulcerated tongue, &c., and should also be used for cleansing and sweetening the mouth cavity, especially after the use of tobacco and alcohol.

Here then are several good reasons for giving Formamint a permanent place in the family medicine-chest, but be sure it is Wulffing's Formamint. The great success of this preparation has resulted in many worthless imitations being sold to people who forget to ask for Wulffing's Formamint. No preparation can truthfully claim to be the same as Wulffing's Formamint, or "just as good." Wulffing's Formamint, which is sold by all chemists, price is. 11d per bottle, is a new chemical compound, and under Royal Letters Patent it can only be manufactured by Messrs. A. Wulffing & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C., who will be pleased to send you a free sample, and an interesting booklet dealing with Sore Throat and other infectious diseases, if you will write to them mentioning "The Illustrated London News."



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LADIES' PAGE.

DOCTORS are often like signposts—"Go as I say, do not stand as I do." A recent proof of this is the complaint made to the Belfast Board of Guardians by the infirmary doctors of the insufficiency of their diet allowance. How many of us have been personally advised to eat little—how many medical men have published alarming tales of the mischief of good meals—yet this is what the Belfast doctors consider insufficient for their own weekly allowance of food: 1½ lb. of bacon; 1 lb. of meat, plus 1 lb. of fish, and one chicken; ten eggs, 1 lb. of butter, and nine pints of new milk, plus two pints of buttermilk; 7½ lb. of bread and 1 lb. of flour; a ½ lb. each of rice and sago, 2 oz. of currants, and 1½ lb. of sugar; 10½ lb. of potatoes, plus green vegetables and "fivepennyworth" of fresh fruit; ½ lb. of tea; condiments, pickles, sauces, and sundries. Such is the Belfast infirmary medical men's notion of an "insufficient" diet!

A gouty, middle-aged Member of Parliament once amused me by his intense indignation against a noted surgeon, who was a particularly strong advocate of teetotalism. "That fellow," as the indignant patient would call his surgeon, had ordered complete abstinence from intoxicating beverages. But as the saddened sufferer left the house, he chanced to glance down the stern surgeon's area steps—"And there, what did I see but wine and whisky bottles being brought out to a wine-merchant's cart—dozens of bottles, I declare!" I laughingly pointed out that the eminent surgeon was a noted giver of good dinners, and that doubtless this poison was merely laid in for his guests in their capacity of probable future patients. It was no use; my friend persisted in doing as the signpost did, and not going along the path it pointed out. In the matter of eating enough, a lady told me that she was solemnly adjured by the doctor of a celebrated hydro "to eat as little as I could bring myself down to; and I actually did so until, in the progress of guests up the table, I found myself seated by the old doctor himself—a remarkably stalwart and healthy man of some seventy years of age. Then I perceived that his own plate was always actually loaded by his servants—it bore half as much again as was served on any other plate; and, moreover, his appetite was tempted by all the tit-bits being reserved for his delectation: his butler knew accurately the best morsel of each dish, and never failed to save it for the old doctor. So I saw how he had grown old and so strong and healthy: it was by *not* following his own dietetic teachings!"

Nevertheless, over-eating is undoubtedly a snare, as much as is strong drink. "Many a man has met the devil at the kidney end of a loin of veal," as the good theologian said. I have heard of a little girl who misread one of the Collects, and used to pray devoutly: "Keep Thy servant from consumptuous sins"—feeling the while the perfect suitability of the supplication, since it was so obviously directed against greediness at table and surreptitious visits to the store-room. Lady



FOR THE SEASON OF FURS: A SPLENDID COAT
OF RUSSIAN SABLE AT JAY'S.

This beautiful visiting-coat of Russian sable, with long tie attached, and lined with the softest ivory satin, is to be seen at Messrs. Jay's International Fur Store, 163-165, Regent Street.

Dorothy Nevill quotes in her latest book of recollections a nursery rhyme of her childhood, designed to teach a similar lesson from the secular standpoint—

"Mamma, why mayn't I, when I dine,
Eat ham, and goose, and drink port wine;
And why mayn't I, as well as you,
Eat pudding, soup, and mutton too?"

The answer was doubtfully convincing—
"Because, my dear, it is not right
To spoil the youthful appetite."

When food is not luxurious, normal appetite is a reliable guide; but the presentation of successive delicious dishes upsets the conscience of that "subliminal" mentor.

Furs are to be more fashionable than ever, for the smartest gowns, whether for morning or evening wear, are in many cases being trimmed with bands of soft and becoming peltry, and hats are constructed of it in whole or in part, and above all, a well-dressed woman must have her set of furs. Nothing is so becoming near the face, and no article of attire so strongly suggests wealth and comfort. The choice is wide, for many furs that at one time were used only for lining are now in the very best fashion for ordinary wear. Naturally, if one can afford sable, chinchilla, ermine, or seal-skin, the garments of state are built of these sumptuous furs, far-brought and necessarily costly; but becoming and comfortable coats, ties, stoles, and muffs are also constructed from dyed or natural squirrel, mole-skin, skunk, and other moderately expensive pelts. In buying furs, too, one has to remember that they are a lasting purchase: allowing a certain annual sum for alterations to follow the shapes ordained by fashion, a rich fur will be a valuable and delightful possession for years.

Absolutely foremost in the ranks of reliable furriers stands the International Fur Store, 163 and 165, Regent Street. This leading house has just issued the winter catalogue, showing all the latest fashions in fur garments. The most superb furs obtainable in the world can be inspected in these fine show-rooms, where, too, the buyer can rely upon obtaining the full and true value of her money. It is of absolute importance to deal with a firm of this standing, for the "tricks of trade" nowhere run rampant as they do in the sale of furs. To pick up bargains in furs inevitably means to get "done"; possibly by misnamed furs—cheaper kinds of skins, artfully dyed to resemble costly ones—or garments that look all right on the surface, but prove in wear to be compounded of a patchwork of scraps, which break away and fall to pieces after a little while. The International Fur Store can be absolutely trusted in all ways, and the lustrous beauty of their picked skins, the excellence of the cut and the grace of line that they give to all garments, is a delightful revelation of the highest possibilities in furs. In addition to fur wraps, stoles, scarves, etc., of every description, there are exquisite creations in evening cloaks in satin or other fabrics trimmed with ermine, chinchilla, or sable; and also stalwart wind-defying and yet smartly cut motor-coats lined with fur, both for men's and women's wear in the car or while travelling.

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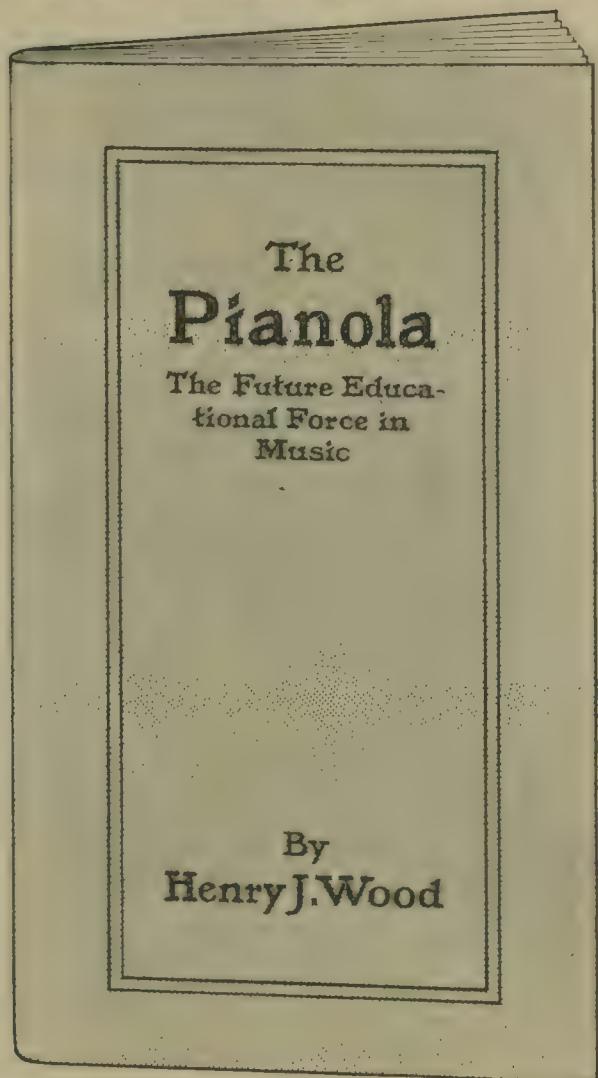
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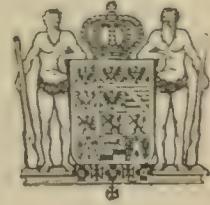


We shall be glad to send a copy of this booklet, by Mr. Henry J. Wood, the famous conductor of the Queen's Hall Orchestra, to anyone who writes specifying Booklet No. 7.

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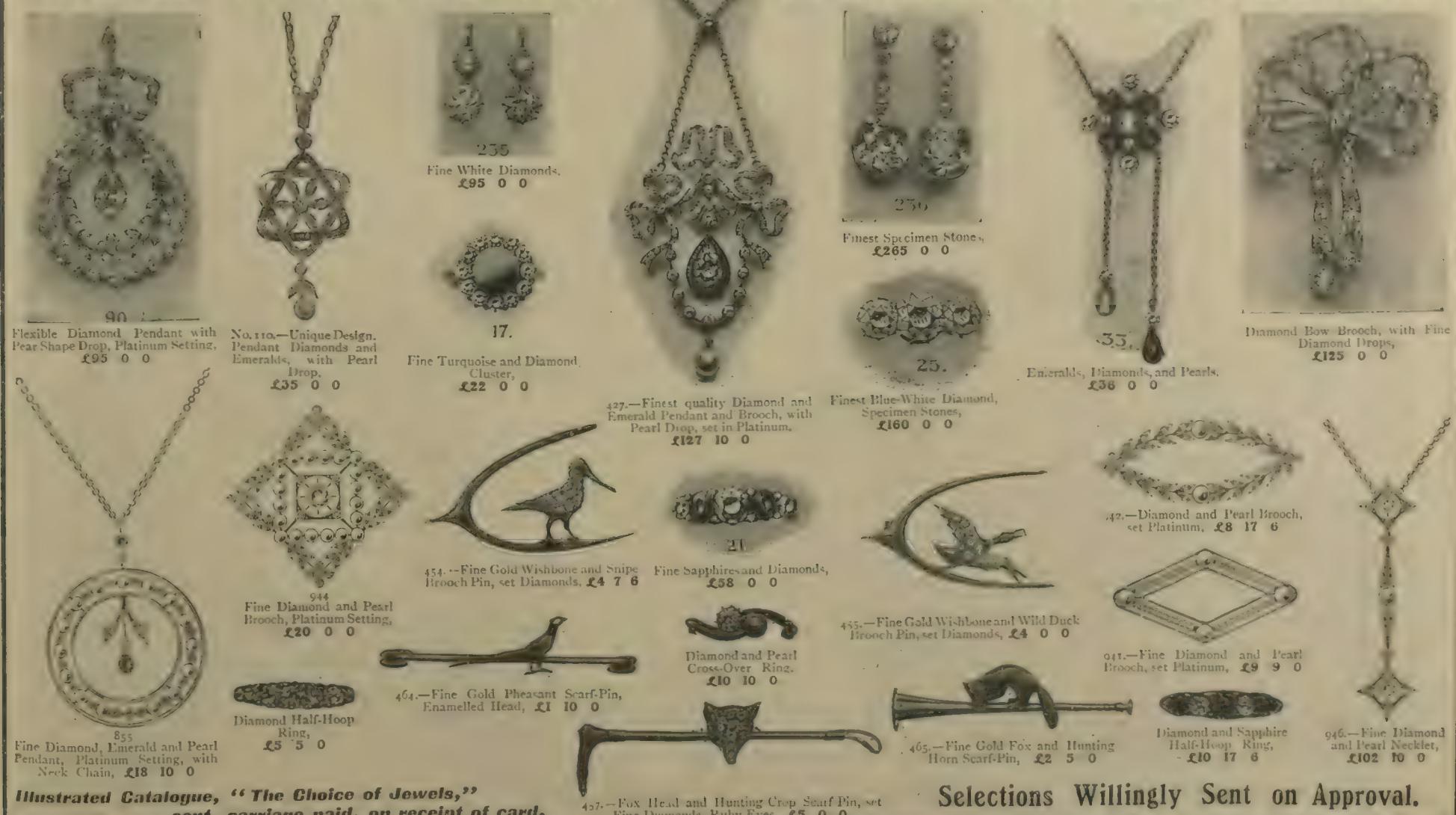


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Selections Willingly Sent on Approval.

"CAGLIOSTRO."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

ONE of the best-abused characters in history has found something of a champion in Mr. W. R. H. Trowbridge, who has produced in "Cagliostro: the Splendour and Misery of a Master of Magic" (Chapman and Hall) a very exhaustive and painstaking study of



PROTESTING AGAINST THE HIGH PRICE OF MEAT: 100,000 PEOPLE DEMONSTRATING BEFORE THE TOWN HALL IN VIENNA.

Over 100,000 people have been demonstrating in the chief streets and open spaces of Vienna against the dearness of meat. Those protesting have done so without any disorder; in fact, have been particularly orderly.

the magician's career. Mr. Trowbridge will not admit that he has "whitewashed" Cagliostro. Rather has he tried to "correct and revise what he believes to be a false judgment of history." He goes very closely into the question of Cagliostro's reputed identity with Giuseppe Balsamo, a Sicilian adventurer, but it is a little unfortunate that, after making out a fair case for the negative, he refuses to be bound by his own

conclusions. "They merely show," he says, "that it is neither right nor excusable to treat as a conviction what is purely a conjecture." This is characteristic of the author's attitude as a historian, and after he has said his last word, we are still persuaded that Cagliostro, whatever injustice may have been done to him in certain particulars, remains ever the brazen-fronted quack and impostor Carlyle conceived him to be. Read the story with the best will, with the best construction, in the world and then let us ask ourselves what manner of man Mr. Trowbridge has described. The answer must be inevitably—an arrant charlatan. Cagliostro's delightful story of his own origin, as told in his defence, when he was tried for complicity in the Diamond Necklace Affair, seems to Mr. Trowbridge not incredible. We confess that the Grand Master of Malta and a stray Princess of Trebizond may be impressive and romantic parents, but they are themselves the manifest offspring of Mr. Benjamin Trovato. Mr. Trowbridge has made an entertaining book enough, despite his undistinguished style and loose arrangement; but, frankly, one could wish an end of these unceasing "memoirs," in which sciolists pose as serious historians. For our pleasant Cagliostro's true image, we still trust Carlyle, with whom Mr. Trowbridge is pleased to be impatient. Even the imposing "Bibliography" fails to convince us. In it the author regrets to have to include "many documents that are worthless." If he had only asterisked these, he would have done criticism some service. As it is, for all Mr. Trowbridge's pains and his fresh view, the old Cagliostro has been too much for his new biographer. Mr. Trowbridge,

alas! has been "had" by the dead necromancer, who, it would seem, can still score off the uncritical.

At the recent Gaillon Hill Climb in France, Continental Tyres scored a great success. They were on the winning "Benz" car and four others that received awards.

In our issue of Oct. 1 we published a photograph which purported to be that of Mr. Arthur Ransome, author of "A Study of Edgar Allan Poe." We regret to find that this was a mistake. The portrait is, in reality, that of Dr. Arthur Ransome, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., the well-known physician and authority on phthisis and tuberculosis, who is Consulting Physician to the Manchester Hospital for Consumption, and to the Royal Boscombe Hospital, and Vice-President of the Sanitary Association. Dr. Ransome has written a number of books, but, though on consumption, they are not for "general consumption," being of a medical character. The author of the book on Poe is a first cousin, whose full name is Mr. Arthur Mitchell Ransome.



Photo. Trampus.
THE KING ON THE CAR: REMOVING THE COLOSSAL STATUE OF VICTOR EMMANUEL II. FROM THE WORKSHOP.

The colossal statue of King Victor Emmanuel II. of Italy, a part of which is here shown, is to be unveiled in Rome next year on the occasion of the solemn commemoration of the foundation of the kingdom of Italy.

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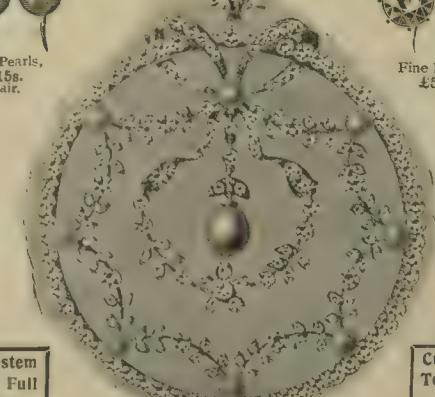
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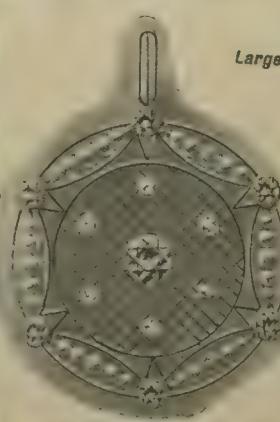
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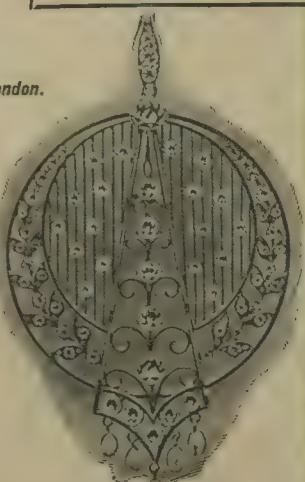
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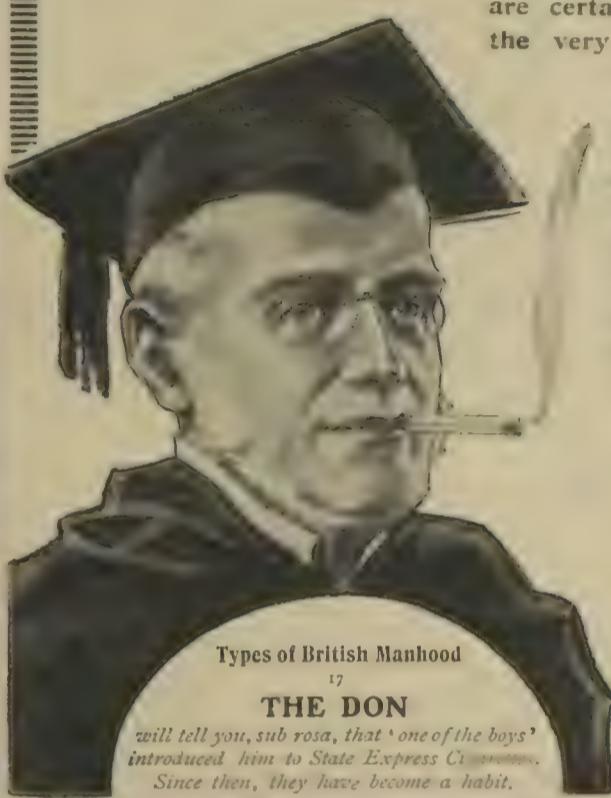
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

NOW that motorists go abroad in such large numbers in the summer time, and the stiff freights charged for the transport of their cars must largely swell the annual takings of the packet-owning companies, it is to be hoped that all and sundry will adopt the best possible means of loading and unloading the cars committed to their charge. In one, if not two cases slung trays are used, but in other instances the vehicles are slung by slipping nooses over the axle-caps and using spars to spread the ropes sufficiently to clear the mudguards. At least, the spars, or spreaders as they are called, are wide enough in some cases; but in others where they were not, the mudguards have been badly crumpled. As many motorists will be driving across France to the Riviera late or early in this year and the next, the warning is not altogether out of season.

Journalistic spurring has at last resulted in an attempt to consider means of representing the present absurd and oppressive inequalities of motor taxation to the Government by the Royal Automobile Club. At least, I believe some resolution or other of the kind found a place upon the agenda of a late General Committee meeting, but down to the moment of writing I have no knowledge of the fate of that motion. The Club has for so long past exhibited such astounding supineness in this matter that I should not be surprised to learn that the resolution expressed pious condemnation, and nothing further.

The Continental Tyre and Rubber Company never ceases from good deeds in the interests of motorists. This company, whose handbook already enjoys a great reputation, has published an up-to-date, authentic sectional road-map of the United Kingdom, particularly prepared for those who use the roads of this

country on an automobile. The work comprises a series of maps in five colours, consisting of forty-four sections arranged in a simple and comprehensible manner. The maps present the principal roads, with mileage, byroads, railways, and all the important landmarks. The streets are bound up in a handy book form—5½ in. by 8½ in.—to make it easily stowable in a car-pocket. The work has already met with great favour, having been found of much use during the touring season.

when owner-tended, I think, on the whole, the detachable rim is preferable to the detachable wheel. It is lighter, and the space within the rim can be utilised for the carriage of a circular case, in which many things can be stowed. But a detachable rim, to be commended, must be simply, easily, and rapidly detachable and attachable. There are several devices on the market which possess these qualities, one of them being the "Captain" detachable rim, which lately issued most successfully from a severe trial under the auspices of the R.A.C. The car weighed, all told, 1 ton 15 cwt. 1 qr., and was run 4008½ miles at Brooklands at an average speed of 28.47 miles per hour. During the trial the rims were changed, wheel for wheel, sixty-eight times, the shortest time occupied in a change being 1 min. 34 2-5 sec., not counting jacking up. At the conclusion of the trial the rims were found in good condition, no creeping or stretching having ensued.

While pneumatic tyrecovers have arrived at a point of perfection in manufacture which, I fear, cannot be surpassed while rubber remains rubber and cotton cotton, efforts are still being made to give us something better in inner tubes. Tubes strengthened by an insertion of fabric have been before the public for some time past, but the adaptability of such tubes to the inner conformation of the outer cover has not always been everything that could be desired. What looks like a practically successful attempt to achieve this end appears in the Searle Unburstable Inner Tube, which has an inwardly-projecting peripheral ridge immediately next the tread, while the section is slightly thickened next the

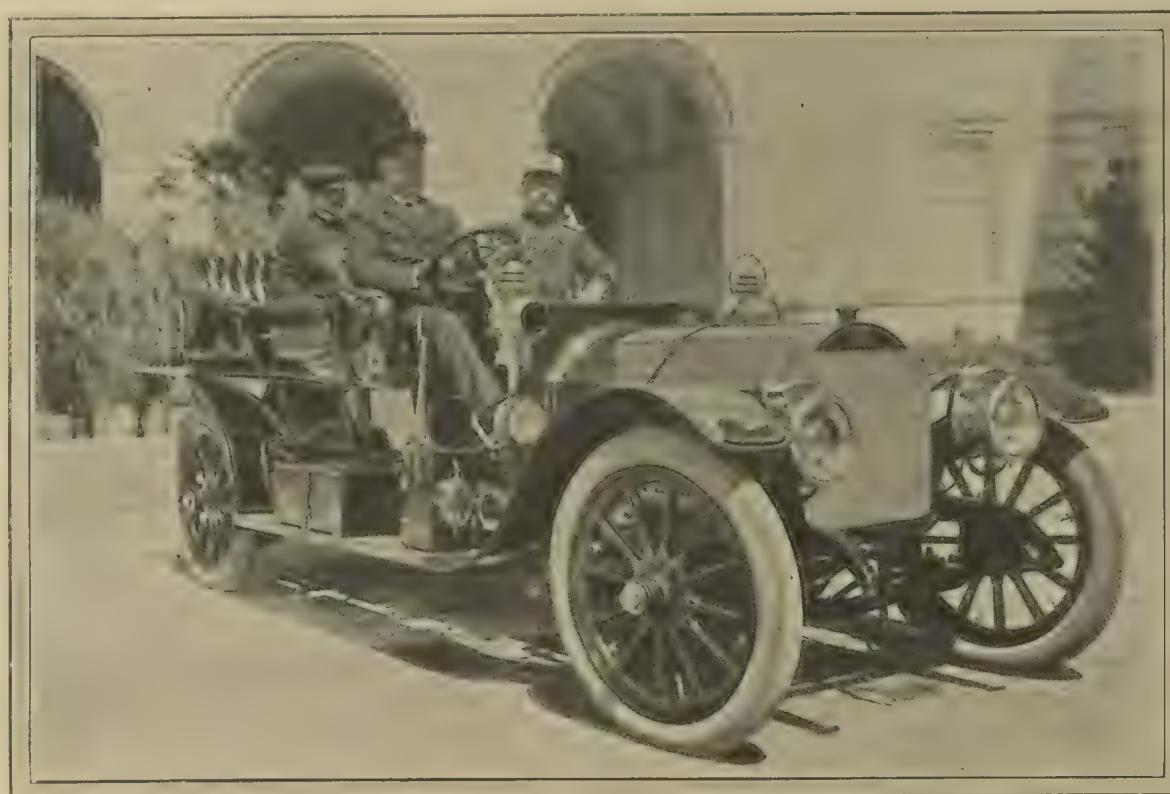


Photo. I.E.A.
BRAVE DEFENDER OF THE ROYALIST CAUSE IN PORTUGAL: PRINCE AFFONSO, DUKE OF OPORTO, UNCLE OF MANOEL II., AND HEIR TO THE THRONE.

When revolution broke out in Lisbon, the Infante Affonso, uncle of Manoel II., and heir to the throne, fought valiantly at the head of Royalist troops until Revolutionaries captured the forts. He was taken prisoner, but was released by the leaders of the Republicans that he might sail in the royal yacht with the other members of the royal family. The Infante Affonso was born at Lisbon in July 1865.

The stress and struggle, to say nothing of the time consumed, in detaching and attaching a pneumatic tyre to a permanent rim on the road are regarded with so much concern by the average motorist that a large number of cars are now found equipped with detachable wheels or rims. For cars up to 25 cwt., particularly

rim. As the fabric-liner follows the outline of the inward ridge, it is, upon the distension of the tube, capable of extending, and so permitting the tube to accommodate itself to the whole inner circumference of the outer cover. I lately saw one of these Searle tubes inflated, naked, to a pressure of 80 lb. per square inch without bursting.

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ONE of the Finest Moderate-Powered Cars on the Market. The first impression is the remarkable silence of the engine. It is quite inaudible. The next, one is struck by the car's velvety running. Springs, however well-adjusted, would not give such smoothness, and the cause must be sought in the perfect balance of the engine.

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On its merits, the new "fifteen" is certain to become a favourite with that section of the motorising public who want a car of ample but not excessive power, moderate in upkeep in regard to tyres and petrol, and easy to handle. This model fulfills all these conditions to the letter.

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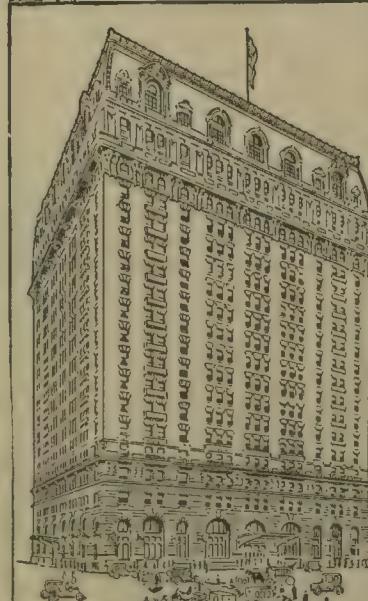
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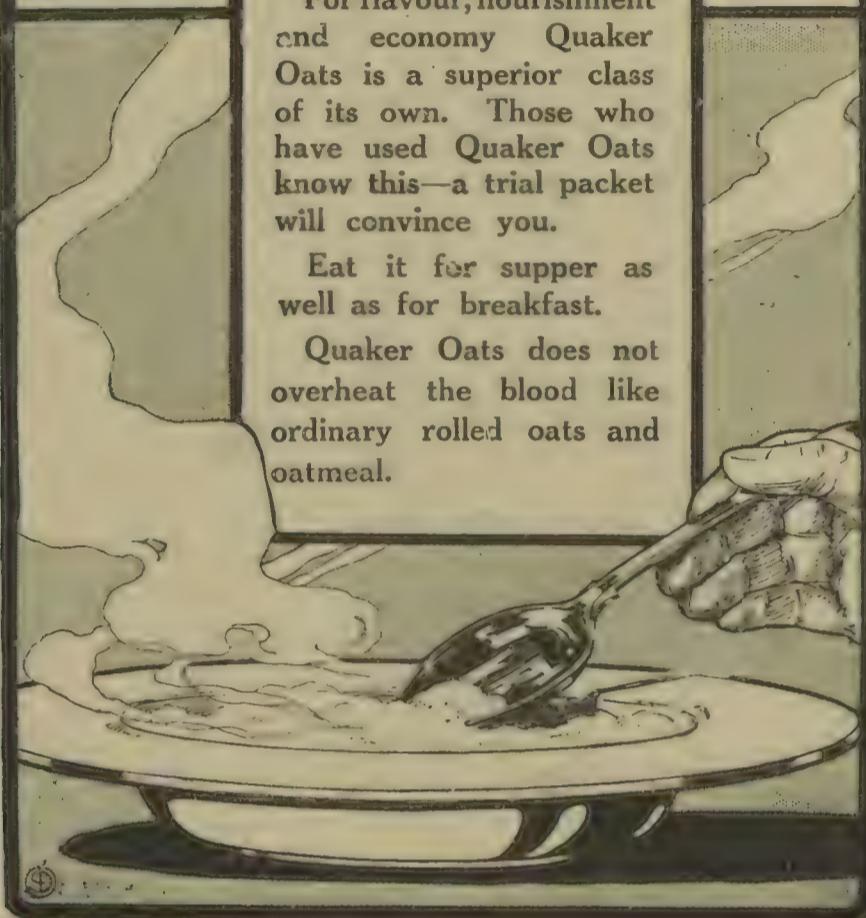
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THREE NOVELS.

"The Wild Olive." The technique that made "The Inner Shrine" so remarkable as an unknown author's book is again visible in "The Wild Olive" (Methuen); but the spontaneity that accompanied it is lacking.

The long arm of coincidence extends itself too far and too often, and the plot, in spite of skilful handling, refuses to shed its artificiality. This, however, is not to say "The Wild Olive" is not a clever book, or an interesting one. The truth is that it is neither as clever nor as interesting as it might have been, we think, had it been written because it clamoured to be written, and not because an expectant public was waiting for the next novel by its anonymous author. It is another contribution—they are thick upon us—to the literature of the American girl, though this is by the way. She becomes more and more amazing as the native novelist explores the recesses of her character. Evie Colfax is engaged to two men at once. Her friend Miriam certainly remonstrates with her, scolds her even; but it is quite plain that her duplicity is considered excusable in a pretty young woman, and that the cruel heartlessness involved rouses nothing more than a mild regret in its witnesses. Is there, one



is tempted to ask, one law in America for the beautiful American girl, and another for the rest of humanity? The future mothers of the race deserve a higher moral training. The first part of "The Wild Olive" is dramatic, and although the crisis later in the book is dragged out until it trembles on the verge of being tiresome, the story ends, as it should, with a brisk promise of future happiness.

"Sacrifice." Mrs. F. E. Penny continues to pursue the even tenor of her way in the corner of India she has made her own, undisturbed by the proximity of Mrs. Steel's high political kingdoms, or the social circles of Mrs. Croker, or the realm of vivid romance that Mrs. Alice Perrin has allotted to herself. A little band of clever women writers has taken possession, it will be seen, of the Indian Empire, and it is doing uncommonly well with it. "Sacrifice" (Chatto and Windus) is a good story, written with a sagacious and kindly humour, and the affectionate tolerance of the *mem-sahib* who is philosophically cognisant of the wiles of the native. It has, indeed, a plot founded in great

measure upon his williness in the matter of a disputed inheritance. The story is capital work, and the characterisation is excellent. There is a small, brown person, known as "Don Juan," the cook's matey's boy, for whose sake alone it is well worth while to read the book.

"The Herdsman." It is not easy to see why Mr. Alger-Gissing thought it necessary to write "The Herdsman" (F. V. White). Boredom seems to have clogged his pen. He is plainly uninterested in his characters; and no wonder, one is tempted to exclaim after three hundred pages of their society. The story begins with a ride through the summer dark. Journeys, in spite of the immortal bard, do not invariably end in lovers' meetings, but it is too bad to find the Vicar's journey, after the "little narrow hollow where the air redolent of moss and ferns was sweetened by the scent of briar roses," winding up with the challenge, "I want you to tell me all you know about my uncle in London." And there was absolutely nothing to be told about the uncle in London that could not have been kept till the next morning. It seems fairly certain that it would have been kept, if Mr. Gissing had not thought that a night-ride through the northern valleys would look well at the beginning of "The Herdsman."



Photos. I.E.A.

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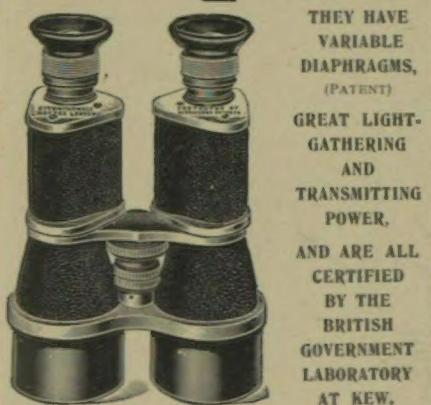
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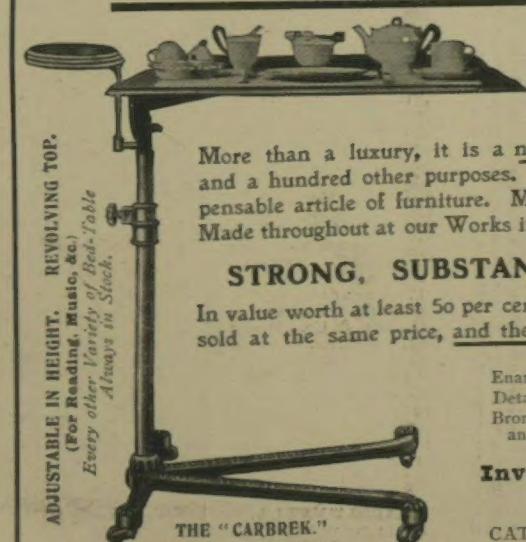
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It will pay you well. Don't frown, don't be sullen, work is hard, play no fun. You can't even be good-looking with a gloomy face. It is hard to smile if your liver is wrong. If you are racked with nerves, have Headaches, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliary, Wind, feel dull and miserable, you just can't smile; but you can be cured.

Take **CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS** to-day. They will cure you and gently. No drastic movement to strain and injure the delicate membrane of the bowel, as do violent purges. No stomach pains and sickness. Try them to-day, at once. They will brighten your eye; give you new vigour, the clean tongue and good red blood of perfect health, and you will feel so well that it will be easy to "Keep Smiling."



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Fitted
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& Bags
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated March 7, 1907) and three codicils of LORD CALTHORPE, of 38, Grosvenor Square, and Elvetham Park, Hants, who died on July 22, have been proved by Baroness Calthorpe, widow, and

and insurance thereof and for the payment of 5s. a week for each inmate. Subject thereto, the whole of the estate goes to his wife absolutely.

The will of MR. HENRY LE BLANC, of Northaw, Herts, who died on Sept. 6, has been proved by Herbert Le Blanc Smith and Stanley Herbert Scott, the value of the property being £49,080. Testator gives £1000 to his niece Janet Laura Le Blanc; £100 each to the executors; annuities of £50 each to Agnes Goodrich and Annie Stacey; and the residue in trust for his daughter Lindsay Florence Le Blanc and her issue, his wife being already provided for by settlement.

The will and codicil of MAJOR WILLIAM NOEL HILL, of Tweeddale Terrace, Tunbridge Wells, are now proved, the value of the estate being £112,410. The testator gives £500 and the household effects to his wife; £500 to the Rev. Robert B. Hill; and, during the life of Mrs. Hill, £250 per annum, or £1000, should she marry, to his daughter Hilda. The remainder of the property is to be held in trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughter and her issue.

The will (dated July 28, 1906) of CANON ARTHUR HENRY WEBB, of St. Paul's Vicarage, Crewe, has now been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £38,417. He gives £5000 to the Chester Diocesan Finance Association; £3000 for the erection of a permanent church in place of St. Peter's Mission Church, Earle Street, Crewe; £1000 each to the Society



PORTUGUESE BAKERS WITH GREAT BASKETS OF BREAD.

Cresswell A. Cresswell, the value of the unsettled property being £177,393. The testator leaves all real estate to follow the trusts of the resettlement of the family property; and certain pictures, plate, works of art, etc., are to devolve as heirlooms; £5000 and his interest in 38, Grosvenor Square and the contents to his wife; £150 per annum to his agent, Thomas Harding; and legacies to servants. The residue is to be held in trust for Lady Calthorpe for life, and then as she may appoint to his three younger daughters.

The will (dated Aug. 21, 1905) of MR. WILLIAM CARR, of Weston Manor, near Bath, who died on July 29, has been proved by Mrs. Susannah Jane Carr, the widow, the value of the property being £156,591. Subject to the life interest of his wife and daughter, he gives four cottages and gardens for almshouses for aged and infirm persons, of either sex, of Weston, and £3500 for the upkeep



BULLOCK-CARTS IN PORTUGAL.

SOME PICTURESQUE ASPECTS OF PORTUGUESE LIFE.

In times of peace, Lisbon offers many pleasant pictures of simple life. The bare-footed fisher-girls, with baskets balanced on their heads, and the bakers, with great baskets of bread, are seen in the streets by market and quay, while the old-time bullock-wagon of farmer and store-keeper jostles the motor-car.

for the Employment of Additional Curates, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the United Universities' Mission to Central Africa; £2000 to the Chester Diocesan Benefices Augmentation Fund; £500 to the Mersey Mission to Seamen; £1500 each



LISBON WOMEN OF THE PEOPLE CARRYING WATER.

to Gladys and Wilfred Hill; legacies to servants; and the residue to Lucy Harriet Louisa Wright.

The will and codicils of the REV. ALEXANDER MACLAREN, D.D., of Whitehouse Terrace, Edinburgh, minister of Union Chapel, Manchester, and twice President of the Baptist Union, who died on May 5, have now been proved, the value of the property being £29,469. Dr. Maclaren gives £500 to the Baptist Missionary Society; £150 to the annuity fund of the Baptist fund; £1000 stock to Union Chapel for such purposes as the deacons may select; £250 to Elizabeth Trail Maclaren; a few small legacies; and the residue to his four children.

The will and codicil of the REV. CANON HERVEY, Chaplain in Ordinary to King Edward, and for many years Rector of Sandringham, of The Close, Norwich, who died on Aug. 8, have been proved by Douglass Round and Algernon Charles

(Continued overleaf.)



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This preparation has never been known to fail in restoring the hair to its natural colour and gloss in from eight to twelve days.

It promotes growth and prevents the hair falling out, eradicating dandruff, and leaving the scalp in a clean, healthy condition.

It imparts peculiar vitality to the roots of the hair, restoring it to its youthful freshness and vigour. Daily applications of this preparation for a week or two will surely restore faded, grey, or white hair to its natural colour and richness.

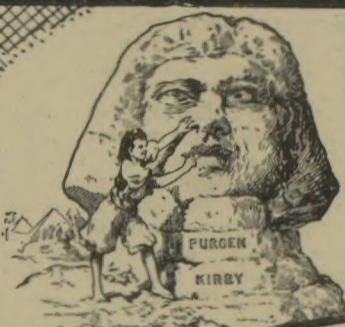
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As Office-boy Jones made such a mark,
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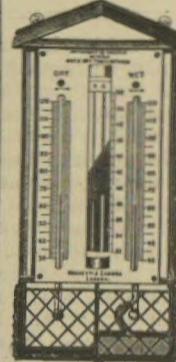
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George Hervey, the value of the property being £9318. The testator gives to his wife £1000, a further sum not exceeding £1000 payable on her demand, and the household effects, except his father's plate. The residue is to be held in trust for Mrs. Hervey for life, and then for his daughter absolutely.

The will of Dame MARY ANNE HARRIET MOORE, of 39, Hyde Park Gardens, who died on Aug. 28, has been proved, the value of the estate being £70,954. The testatrix gives £100 each to the Children's Convalescent Homes at Glynde (Sussex), at Auckland Road (Southsea), at Marine Parade (Great Yarmouth), and at West Hill Road (St. Leonards); £100 each to the North of England Sanatorium for Children (Southport), the Craig Convalescent Home (Morecambe), the Church of England Homes for Waifs and Strays, St. Mary's Convalescent Home (Birchington), the Watercress and Flower Crippled Girls' Mission, the Infant Orphan Asylum (Wanstead), St. Mary's Home (Broadstairs), and the Industrial Home for Crippled Boys; legacies to executors and servants, and the residue in trust for her son and his children.

The will (dated March 18, 1863) of the REV. JOHN WILD, of Ticehurst, Sussex, formerly of Dodderhill, Sussex, who died on Aug. 1, has been proved by his daughter Miss Beatrice Margaret Wild, the value of the property being £51,086, all of which goes to his children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Edward Kennard, The Barn, Little Bowden, Northamptonshire	£80,710
Mr. George Lopes, Sandridge Park, Melksham, Wilts	£68,271
Mr. Joseph Round Cartwright, Ludstone Hall, Claverley, Salop	£43,278
Mr. William Mason, 7, Streatham Common, S.W.	£41,083
Colonel John Jones Brine, Lower Irth Road, Torquay	£37,312
Mr. Henry Limbrey Toll, Strete Manor House, Dartmouth	£36,827
Mr. Henry Luff, 10, Christchurch Road, Streatham, and Great Newport Street, W.C.	£35,604
Mr. William Simpson, Whetstone Lane, Tranmere, Chester	£32,909

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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

T S R (Lincoln's Inn).—The authors' solutions of all chess problems are known to us before the problems are published, and it is our business—in which we are, unhappily, not always successful—to see: 1. That there is a solution; and 2. That there is no other solution. You so often propose other solutions that do not exist, and that is why nothing is credited to you.

H. WHITTAKER (Accrington).—The date is rather far back, but we hope to send you the solution shortly.

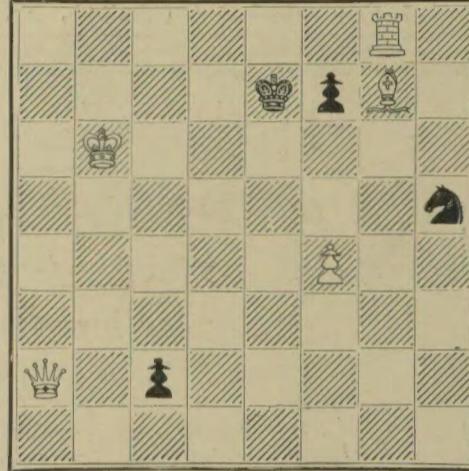
MR. W. H. WINTER is desirous of playing a game, by correspondence, with an amateur of moderate strength.—Address, The Boynes, Four Marks, Alton, Hants.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3457 received from Upendranath Maitra (Cuttack, India); of No. 2458 from N H Greenway (San Francisco), C A M (Penang), and Upendranath Maitra; of No. 2459 from N H Greenway; of No. 3461 from R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.) and J Freeman; of No. 3462 from J B Camara (Madeira), C Field junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), R S Paterson (Edinburgh), H S Brandreth (Sea View), and J Freeman; of No. 3463 from Jos Semik (Prague), W C D Smith (Northampton), W Lillie (Marple), J Taurham, and F R Pickering (Forest Hill).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3464 received from Albert Wolff (Sutton), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), Major Buckley (St. Leonards), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), J Green (Boulogne), J Cohn (Berlin), G Stillingfleet-Johnson (Seaford), R Worts (Canterbury), J Thurnham (Tollington Park), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), Hereward, H S Brandreth, W Lillie, F R Pickering, W Hampton, P Daly (Brighton), A W (Codford), T Roberts (Hackney), F W Cooper (Derby), H R Thompson (Twickenham), J Santer (Paris), W C D Smith, L Schlu (Vienna), Dr. Shea (Caterham), F W Young (Shaftesbury), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), Julia Short (Exeter), Sorrento, and W Winter (Medstead).

PROBLEM NO. 3466.—By T. KING-PARKS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3463.—By H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

WHITE.

1. B to R 3rd
2. P to Q 4th (ch)
3. B or R mates.

BLACK.

K takes Kt
Any move

If Black play 1. P to Q 5th, 2. R to K 8th (ch); if 1. B to Q Kt 4th, 2. P to Q 4th; and if 1. R to B sq, then 2. R to K 8th (ch), etc.

CHESS IN OXFORD.

Game played in the Championship Tournament between DR. SMITH and MR. WAINWRIGHT.

(Danish Gambit.)

WHITE (Dr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Dr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. P to K 4th	P to B sq	14. Kt to Kt 5th	R to B sq
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15. P to Q R 4th	R to Q 2nd
3. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	16. Q to R 3rd	K to Kt sq
4. K P takes P	K takes P	17. Q to R 3rd	Q R to Q sq
5. P takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	18. P to Kt 4th	Q to Kt 3rd
6. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Kt 5th	19. Q R to B sq	Kt to K 5th
7. B to K 2nd		20. P to R 5th	

Black is now very prettily outplayed.

20. P to Kt 3rd	Q to Kt 3rd
21. P takes P	P to Kt 3rd
22. P takes P	P takes P
23. Q to Q R 3rd	K to B sq
24. B to Q 5th	

After White's clever display it is somewhat surprising he overlooked B to K 6th (ch), which forces mate in three. The merits of the game, however, deserve full acknowledgement.

24. K to Q 2nd	K to Q 2nd
25. R takes P (ch)	K to K sq
26. B to B 6th (ch)	R to Q 2nd
27. B takes R	B takes R
28. Q to R 7th	Kt to Kt 4th
29. R to K sq (ch)	Resigns

On Tuesday, the 18th, is due to be published Part I. of Mr. Gerald Barrett-Hamilton's important work in zoology, "A History of British Mammals," which is to be issued by Messrs. Gurney and Jackson, of 10, Paternoster Row, in about twenty-four monthly parts, at 2s. 6d. net each. The completed work will form three royal-octavo volumes. The work is to be abundantly illustrated, with 27 full-page plates in colour, 54 in black-and-white, and upwards of 250 smaller illustrations, drawn by Mr. Edward A. Wilson. The book will doubtless take its place as a standard work. "I have constantly been asked," writes Mr. Oldfield Thomas, of the British Museum of Natural History, "for the name of a trustworthy book on British mammals, and I have had to put off inquirers with the promise of the present work, to the appearance of which every mammalogist, technical or amateur, has long been looking forward. . . . The author . . . has for the last fifteen years worked constantly at the national museum. He has had also experience in the collecting and observing of mammals in the field."

Those who wish to learn something of the beautiful country through which the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway trains pass throughout the year will doubtless take advantage of the offer emanating from the company's publicity department at London Bridge. It consists of the material for four lantern lectures, to be lent to suitable applicants. The country traversed comprises the routes to Tunbridge Wells and Brighton; to Eastbourne, Bexhill, and Hastings; to Southsea, Portsmouth, and Isle of Wight; and to Paris via Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen.

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